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Select Poetry.

ALLEGHANIA.

BY ELIZABETH G. HARPER.

Green old hills! our country's glory,
Proudly in the midst ye stand,
Linked with many a sweet old story—
Theme of many a minstrel hand.
Northward, southward, broadly stretching
Where the Susquehanna gleams,
Through Virginia's land of beauty,
Far away to Southern streams.

Here the dusky hunters proudly
Chased the deer in days gone by,
Here the mountain echoes loudly
Woke the warrior's battle-cry,
Here the white invader boldly
Drove him from his haunts away,
And the winds are sighing sadly
While he takes his westward way.

Green old hills of Alleghany,
Oh! to climb your heights once more!
Westward lie the mighty rivers,
Eastward frowns the Atlantic shore.
Oh! with proud heart bounding wildly
On yon highest cliff to stand!
While Columbia's sweetest vallies
Sleep beyond, on either hand.

Green old hills, our country's glory,
We will proudly sing your praise,
You shall be the theme of story,
Wake the minstrel's sweetest lays.
Fate may bid our footsteps wander,
Yet for you each spirit thrills,
Naught our faithful hearts shall sunder
From our country's green old hills!—*Message Bird.*

Choice Miscellany.

THE MATRON'S DEFENCE.

A TALE OF THE FRONTIER.

[It is proper to say that there is no exaggeration in the following sketch, the incidents narrated having occurred during the border wars of Kentucky, as the reader may convince himself by referring to "Colin's History of Kentucky." The seemingly incredible feat (for a woman especially) of biting in two a musket bullet is there vouched for.—*N. Y. Times.*]

If a true narrative could be written of the incidents of frontier life in Kentucky, from the Pioneer visit of Daniel Boone in 1769 to the commencement of the present century, it would constitute a romance of history that no legend of knight errantry tradition of the holy wars could surpass. What "The Dogs of Mahommed were to the hospitallers and knight Templars, the Indians were to the border of our western forests; and acts of prowess which the Godtreys and Bohemonds of the second crusade, armed cap-apie, never excelled, were achieved by the hardy backwoodsmen, clad in their simple woolsey. The odds which, by the laws of chivalry, a night was required to face, the American Pioneer never mused his back upon; and here it was not the paladin walled around with steel encountering a half armed foe, but the white woodsman against the Indian woodsman, with equality in arms, in strategy, in everything except marksmanship, energy and daring.

The history of the war waged for more than thirty years between the white settlers and the red tribes of Kentucky, has been very imperfectly transmitted to us. We have only shreds and patches of it; and although we now and then obtain a glimpse of its wonderful episodes in the pages of Collins, and other biographers and compilers, who knew less of the pioneer conflicts in Kentucky than we do of the border forays of the Solway and the Tweed.

The hardy race before whose unerring rifles the Indians fell or fled, and to whose keen axes the red man's citadel, the forest, itself succumbed, had little acquaintance with the "humanities." The manuscript of Daniel Boone, whose education was superior to that of a majority of his compeers, was barly legible, and his spelling and English were a burlesque on Orthography, Etymology and Syntax. The frontiersmen had no time to describe his own exploits in black and white, even had he possessed the capability and the inclination. But he was modest as he was rude and brave. There was not a particle of the Gascon in his nature, and if Boone could have heard while living, half the praise that has been bestowed upon him dead, he would have blushed at his own fame.

It was not alone the men of the frontier that were brave and resolute. The matrons were of the Roman stamp, and the undaunted mettle of many a border maiden was displayed in acts of heroism and devotion that eclipse the exploits of Joan of Arc and the heroine of Saragossa.

That we do not exaggerate the courage and fortitude of the mothers and daughters of "Old Kaintuck," let the following story, of which all the leading incidents are facts, testify.

A more beautiful scene than the clearing on the Elkhorn, which sparkled in the light of a cloudless sunrise, on the 27th of April 1792, could not have been found between Kentucky River and the mountains. A rude, but strongly built log cabin—half dwelling half fortraice—was the most conspicuous object on the foreground. A stream, the Elkhorn, too large to be called a creek, yet scarcely large and broad enough (except during a freshet,) to be considered a river, its sloping banks clothed in the tender green of early spring, swept with rapid current within half rifle-shot of the front of the cabin.—The entire clearing consisted of about forty acres, girdled on every side by the dense forest, except on the East, where a broad opening appeared, and the 'blazed' outline of a road was visible for a rod or two, leading to an adjacent settlement. The location was only three or four miles from Frankfort, then a small village, and about two miles from the nearest point of Kentucky river, of which the Elkhorn is a tributary. Within the cleared area labor had already done much. The axe, which had let the sunlight into the heart of the wilderness, had been promptly followed by the plow. The barns and corn cribs were filled to overflowing, and the green blades, glistening with dew, that covered the southern slopes, gave promise of another abundant harvest.

The cabin was of double the usual size, for it contained two families. Its occupants were two brothers, Hosea and Jesse Cook, their wives and children, and a youth of seventeen, named John McAndre, who assisted the Cooks in their farm work. The brothers were originally from Connecticut, but had emigrated to Kentucky some years before the time at which our narrative opens.—Nearly four years had elapsed since they had settled on Elkhorn, and during the whole of that time they had seen but one Indian.

Hosea's household consisted of his wife Miriam, like himself a native of New England—a woman of commanding stature and great personal strength—and their daughter Alice, a fair, golden-haired beauty, with a face that smiled all over, then in her sixteenth year. Hope, the wife of Jesse Cook, was a rosy, comely daughter of Virginia, much younger than her sister-in-law, with two boys, of six and three years old, at her apron strings. John McAndre was a fine hardy young huntsman, whose father had been killed in a recontre with a party of Wyandots, near the Blue Licks, in that memorable era of the frontier wars of the west, the year 1782.

Just as the sun's red disc became visible above the upper line of the forest to the east, the door of the cabin opened, and the brothers passed out. The scene spread before them was one of perfect repose. The morning mist had already lifted from the stream, and was sailing slowly upward, while not a breath stirred to shake the pendent moisture from the leaves, or ripple the surface of the swiftly-gliding water. But the Cooks were not the men to look upon the landscape with a poet or a painter's eye, and with the simple observation that it was a fine growing morning, the older, Hosea, shouldered his axe, and followed by his brother, walked to a pile of chestnut timber a few rods west of the house, where they had been engaged the preceeding day, in splitting out fence rails.

They were both unarmed, and would have laughed at the idea of carrying weapons to protect themselves against the Indians, so confident had their long exemption from attack or molestation rendered them. But their dream of security was destined to be suddenly and awfully broken. They had not struck twenty blows with their axes when a dozen rifles,

"Too nearly, deadly, aimed to err,"

cracked from a clump of maples about forty yards in advance of the nearest point of woods, and Hosea Cook, who was in the act of chopping, sprang like a ball into the air, and straightening as he descended, fell with his face upward, quite dead.

Jesse, although struck with three bullets, and mortally wound, started in a staggering run for the cabin, and fell a few feet from the door, at the very moment thirteen Wyandots, painted and plumed for war, leaped from their cover with a whoop of demoniac exultation. For one *moment the inmates of the cabin were panic-stricken;* but in the next, the youth McAndre, had rushed out for the purpose of bringing in the wounded man. He seized him by the shoulders, and was in the act of dragging him towards the threshold, when an old Indian who had reserved his charge when the volley was fired, took deliberate aim at the young man and shot him through the brain. He fell dead across the body of Jesse Cook.

Had the savages rushed upon the cabin at that moment they would have encountered no resistance. The door was open, and the women completely unnerved by the horror of the scene. But the savages stopped when they reached the body of Hosea Cook, to scalpe their victim. They knew that all the males of the household had fallen, and that it was utterly impossible for the woman and children to escape. As to any attempt at defence they did not dream of that.

The three females, who, with arms out-stretched towards the bleeding bodies of their fallen protectors; and eyes dilated with horror, stood huddled together on the threshold, felt rather than saw that their only chance to avoid immediate massacre was in availing themselves of the brief respite which the bloodthirsty malignity of the savages allowed them. Rushing from the cabin, Miriam Cook grasped the corpse of her brother-in-law in her powerful arms, while at the same instant Hope and Alice seized each an arm of the unfortunate youth, McAndre, and in the next instant they had darted back again with their burdens, and closed and barred the door. The cabin was a solid structure, built of immense logs of chestnut and oak, completely impervious to rifle or musket shot, except at three or four points, where narrow loop holes had been left for the convenience of reconnoitering or firing upon an enemy. These holes were about three feet from the ground, and barely large enough to admit the play of a rifle barrel so as to command the whole front of the building. The door was formed of two thicknesses of heavy white oak plank, equally impenetrable by bullets, and, when secured by the solid bar inside, was almost as impregnable as the cabin itself.

Having deposited their dead upon the cabin floor, Miriam, Hope and Alice, began to prepare for a vigorous defence. Their faces wore no longer an expression of terror. The brows of the two matrons were knitted with a fierce determination, and their eyes sparkled with an instinct of revenge. Alice was no longer the gentle and timid maiden of yesterday. Her lover, for she had given her whole heart and was soon to give her hand to young McAndre, and her beloved father, lay dead before her side by side; the red demons were in the very act of scalping and mutilating the body of the uncle outside: and something of the tigress flashed even in her eyes, half blinded as they were with tears. The two children alone showed signs of fear; but it was only visible in their blanched faces and quivering limbs. They neither shrieked nor wept, but sat in a corner of the cabin with their arms locked together watching the movements of the females as they piled chests and benches, and firewood against the door, to strengthen the weakest point of defence.

Miriam Cook was the first to speak. After assisting to secure the door she had knelt down at one of the loop holes to reconnoitre. At the very instant when she applied her eye to the aperture, the group of savages who had been engaged in stripping the body of her husband and hacking it with their knives and tomahawks, opened to the right and left, and a brawney fellow, in the war trappings of a chief, advanced two or three steps and shook the bloody scalp of the victim derisively about his head, while the whole party joined in an infernal yell of scorn and exultation.

"My husband's rifle!" she shouted, and springing across the room she tore the weapon and accouterments from the wall. But on trying the piece with the ramrod it proved to be unloaded. She thrust her hand into the pouch, but it contained nothing but some musket balls which her husband had purchased at Frankfort a few days before, intending to run them up into balls suitable for his rifle. The powder horn was full; but of what use was powder without ball? Dropping the weapon, she wrung her hands in dispair. Suddenly a thought struck her: she seized one of the bullets, placed it between her teeth, and by a tremendous exertion, but it clean in two! Dashing a charge of powder into the barrel, she rammed down one of the fragments, primed and cocked the piece, and the next moment, its muzzle protruding throgh the aperture, covered the body of the chief, now advancing at the head of his party toward the house. The quick eye of the savage caught the glimmer of the riflesight, as the sun shone upon it, and he stopped; but before he had time to make a rush for cover, Miriam's finger pressed the trigger When the puff of smoke from the discharge cleared away, she saw him reeling backwards, and clutching at the air in a vain effort to recover himself.—Before the other Indians, who seemed paralyzed by the sudden catastrophe, could afford him any assistance, he threw his hands wildly above his head, and whirling quickly round fell upon his face. A shout of triumph burst from the lips of Miriam, as she saw the effect of the avenging shot, and then withdrawing from the loop-hole, she commenced re-chargiug the rifle.

The savages remained motionless a few seconds, transfixed with astonishment, and then lifting the body of the chief, withdrew hastily to a more respectful distance from the cabin, and its inmates half believed that their peril was over. They were soon undeceived.

After getting out of gunshot, the savages clustered together, and appeared for several minutes to be in close conversation. At the expiration of their pow-wow, having apparently agreed upon the plan of action, the whole took open order and rushed with wild yells at full speed towards the dwelling. As the foremost came up, Miriam Cook, who was now stationed at another loop-hole, again discharged her rifle and the unlucky Wyandot, shot through both legs, dropped is his tracks, with an involuntary shriek of agony. The other eleven kept on, and on reaching the cabin six of them clambered on the roof, while the other five commenced firing at the doors and the openings in the logs. Those on the roof quickly kindled a fire on the shingles, which were soon in a bright blaze. The destruction of the cabin and its inmates now seemed inevitable. But the brave garrison did not yet despair. There was a hogshead half filled with water in the house, and Miriam, bucked in hand, mounted to the lo't. Hope and Alice supplied her with water from below, and as long as it lasted she contrived to extinguish the flames as fast as they broke out, while she herself, enveloped and almost suffocated by steam and smoke, was invisible to the assailants. At length the water was exhausted, and one of the Indians, observing that the efforts of the besieged were slackening, ventured to poke his head through one of the holes that had burn-

THE ORIGINAL[illegible] OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has for been known as the *MOTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which meant it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed: those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It has reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who ha been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaime its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science at experience, devised an article which would be of incalculle advantage to mankind when the merits would be furnished to bri it into universal notice, which its enestimable virtues would l known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are sup plied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought *into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's.* Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, as is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that the entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to these experiences in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value

Any person can boil or brew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else, they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds and Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fleur Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Disea es*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpidity and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's friend is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *fermenting, fermenting, and bloating the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already loaded with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what miseries it produces? Flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart Aver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the skin, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scaldings, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood; or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING ACID "COMPOUND"

OF[illegible] S. P. TOWNSEND.

And yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION [his inferior preparation]!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would sweep of[illegible] axe.

Of the thirteen warriors who had left their tribe for the war-path a few days before, only two were unwounded and capable of service; and they, seized with a panic at the havoc made among their companions by the, long-knife squaws," abandoned the siege, and fled back to the village. To the wounded they left behind them no quarter was given. To have spared their lives would have been treason to the dead. Miriam's axe and the knife of Alice made short work of them; and this duty fulfilled, the family lost no time in proceeding to Frankfort. The next day a hundred mounted frontiersmen assembled, and after bringing in the bodies of the Cooks and McAndre, started for the nearest Wyandot village to take a WHOLESOME REVENGE.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, in writing about the Irish emigrants among us, says: "For myself, I confess I feel a sympathy for the Irishman. I see him as the representative of a generous, warm-hearted and cruelly oppressed people. That he loves his native land—that his patriotism is divided—that he cannot forget the claims of his mother-island—that his religion, with all its abuses, is dear to him—does not decrease my estimation of him. A stranger in a strange land, he is always an object of interest. The poorest and rudest has a romance in his history. Amidst all his apparent gaity of heart and national drollery and wit, the poor emigrant has sad thoughts of the 'ould mother,' sitting lonely in the solitary cabin by the bog side—recollections of a father's blessing and a sister's farewell are haunting him—a grave mound in a distant church yard far beyond the 'wide wathers,' has an eternal greenness in his memory—for there, perhaps, lies a 'darlint child,' or a 'swate crather,' who once loved him—the New World is forgotten for the moment—blue Killarney and the Lilly sparkle before him—Glendalough stretches beneath him its dark still mirror—he sees the same evening sunshine rest upon and hallow alike with Nature's blessings the ruins of the Seven Churches of Ireland's apostolic age, the broken mound of the Druids and the Round Towers of the Phœnician sun worshippers—beautiful and mournful recollections of his home waken within him—and the rough and seemingly careless and light-hearted laborer melts into tears. It is no light thing to abandon one's own country and household gods.—Touching and beautiful was the injunction of the prophet of the Hebrews, "Ye shall not oppress the stranger, for ye know the heart of a stranger, seeing that ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."

PIOUS FIGHTING.—At the battle of Gainsborough, *Cromwell told his men* in a general order, "Trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry." On the eve of the battle of Nasoby, he issued another order to his infantry, saying, "Call upon the Lord and trust in your pikes."—Before the battle of Dunbar, he said, "Seek the Lord, and look to your flints." Before the battle of Worchester, he said, "The prayers of the godly to scatter the wicked are heard by the Lord. Then trust in the Lord take good aim, and strike hard."

GEN. JOSEPH BEM.

The Frakfort correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, gives the following history of Joseph Bem. the commander of the Southern division of the Hungarian army, who has won such renown in Transylvania, by his successes over the enemies of Hungary:

Among all the Hungarian heroes, no one occupies a more prominent place than General Joseph Bem. Not one has displayed more untiring energy from the beginning of the war, and no one has thus far had more brillian success. At the very outset, with a band of only eight or ten thousand men, he became complete master of entire Transylvania, a country nearly as large as Hungary itself, plucking it from the hands of a triple enemy, Internal insurrection, the Austrians and Russians. The Saxons, Wullachians and Tzeches of Transylvania have become, under the rule of Bem, friends instead of enemies of the Hungarians.

The earlier experience of Bem eminently fitted him for the position he took on embracing the Hungarian cause. Educated at the French military school of Warsaw under Pelletier, from which he entered the French army, under Marshal Davoust; subsequently, (from 1815 till 1826,) in the reorganized Polish army under the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, which, after much suffering, arising from his opposition to Russian oppression, and many fruitless attempts to get his discharge, he finally succeeded in quitting; an enthusiastic participant in the Polish insurrection of 1830, in which, from being an inferior artillery officer, he became, through his bravery and success in several battles, general and commander of the whole artillery; finally, commander of the artillery during the October revolution of Vienna the past year,—where he displayed his usual brilliant qualities, but was unsuccessful against the overwhelming Austrian forces, and the disunion and want of proper system in the city. Such had been the school of Bem, one certainly of misfortune, but one which, by making him acquainted with the military and political systems of Austria and Russia, as also by teaching him to support reverses, and to hope for nothing from Austrian or Russian mercy, well prepared him for the mortal struggle of a free people against those powers.

Bem was born in 1795, at Tarnaw in Gallicia, of a noble family, which had formerly been one of the most distinguished of Poland, but was then reduced, his father being an attorney. He was first sent to the University of Cracow, but as he evinced a military disposition, and as his father had removed to Warsaw, where there was a good military school, then under the French General Pelletier, he was withdrawn from the University in 1809, and placed here. After going through the regular course of study, he was admitted into the French army, and at the beginning of the campaign of 1812 against Russia, was Lieutenant of mounted artillery, first under Marshal Davoust, and then under Macdonald, who, after the unfortunate issue of the expedition to Moscow, threw himself into the fortress of Dantzig. Here young Bem shared the fortune of the besieged French 15 months, when on the capitulation and surrender of the place, he was sent with the other Poles who were there, to Poland, the Russians not observing one condition of the surrender, which was to allow the Poles free passage to France.

Arrived at Warsaw, he remained at his father's house till the re-organization of the Polish army in 1815 under the Grand Duke Constantine, when he entered the Russian service. But Russian despotism, as exercised over his annihilated country, was little congenial to a spirit naturally free, and that in the service of Napoleon had been able to breathe at least some degree of liberty. In the course of two or three years he was several times brought before military tribunals and suspended from service. The efforts he made to get his discharge, and permission to leave the country, were unsuccessful; but when in 1819 he seemed determined to remain no longer, he was held back by being promoted to the rank of Captain, and appointed in connection Professor in the Warsaw Military Academy, where he himself had been educated. But he was no more satisfied after this than before, nor was he more successful in avoiding conflicts with the Russian despotism.

The Grand Duke Constantine was a man of a most arbitrary and tyrannical disposition, and would not tolerate the least appearance of freedom in the expression of political opinions. From 1820 till 1826, Bem was three times arrested, and twice condemned to prison, once being thrown two months into a dark, wet dungeon, where he became seriously ill. On being restored, after leaving the place of confinement, he was sent to a small town at a distance from the capital and placed under police inspection.

On the death of the Emperor Alexander in 1816, and the accession of Nichols he succeeded in geting his discharge; and went to resido at Lemberg in Gallicia.—Here he employed his time chiefly studying mathematics and mechanics, on which subjects he published some works, particularly one on the steam engine.

In 1830, when the cry of independance was raised in Poland, Bem was one of the first to hasten to the field of contest. His laboratory at Lemberg was changed for the military camp at Warsaw. As Major and Commander of a battery of artillery, he took part at the battle of Igania, where 8000 Poles defeated 20,000 Russians, the battery of Bem, of 16 guns, silencing that of the enemy of 40—Here he was made Colonel on the field of battle. At the battles of Grochow, Wawer, and Dembe, he equally distinguished himself. At the bloody affair of Ostrolenka, in which the Poles were obliged to fall back before a superior enemy, Bem, covered the rear of the retreating army, bringing the Russians to a stand at the bridge of the Narew, which they attempted to cross. After this he was appointed to the command of the whole Polish artillery, with the rank of General.

But the attempt of the Poles for their liberty failed, partly from the want of decision and energy in their leading generals, and partly from the false encouragement of foreign powers.

In the defence of Warsaw, the most important part was conducted by Bem; but the character of the dispositions made, and the possibility of holding out, were not tested, in consequence of the sudden capitulation by Rakowesky, who had been appointed President and Dictator. With the greatest regret the remaing of the Polish army withdrew from Warsaw. Bem was called upon to take the chief command, and try the fate of another battle but as it seemed a proposal of mad desperation, he refused to comply, and the Poles retired to the Prussian soil, where they laid down their arms and dispersed as exiles to the four corners of the earth. The greater part, however, proceeded to France, where Bem also went. Here and in England, with the exception of a short time he served under Don Pedro in Portugal, he remained till 1848, when he made his way to Vienna, where he took decided part with the revolutionary party, hoping to bring about indirectly the freedom of Poland.

In the October revolution at Vienna, he was appointed commander of the artillery. The energy he displayed in the struggle of a month against a regular army of above a hundred thousand men is well known. Had there been on the popular side a few more such leaders as Bem the contest might have ended differently. On the taking of the city by Windischgratz, a price was set upon his head, and it was only by assuming the dress of a cabman and driving an Austrian officer's family outside the lines, that he succeeded in making his escape.

Though escaping death so narrowly, and being fifty-three years of age, worn down by a life of adversity, he nevertheless rushed into the Hungarian contest, unpromising as it was at that time, with all the ardor of youth, and the determination of a man resolved to devote the last hours of his life in combating for liberty against despotism. Kossuth know his man, and immediately gave him a post of the first importance. Bem's brilliant success in Transylvania have astonished the world.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD READ.

This is properly styled a utilitarian age, for the inquiry, "What profit?" meets us everywhere. It has entered the temples of learning, and attempted to thrust out important studies because their immediate connection with *hard money* profits cannot be demonstrated. There is one spot, however, into which it has not so generally intruded itself—the female academy—the last refuge of the fine arts and fine follies. Thither young ladies are too frequently sent, merely to learn how to dress tastefully and walk gracefully, play, write French, and make waxen plumes and silken spiders—all pretty, but why not inquire "what profit?"

I take my pen, not to utter a dissertation on female education, but to insist that young ladies be taught chemistry. They will thereby be better qualified to superintend domestic affairs, guard against many accidents to which households are subject, and perhaps be instrumental in saving life. We illustrate the last remark by reference merely to toxicology.

The strong acids, such as nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric, are virulent poisons, yet frequently used in medicine, and the mechanic arts. Suppose a child, in his rambles among the neighbors, should enter a cabinet shop, and find a saucer of *aqua fortis* (nitric acid) upon the work bench, and, in his sport, seize and drink a portion of it. He is conveyed home in great agony. The physician is sent for; but ere he arrives, the child is a corpse. Now as the mother presses the cold clay to her breast and lips for the last time, how will her anguish be aggravated to know that in her medicine chest, or drawer was some calcined magnesia, which, if timely administered, would have saved her lovely, perchance her first and only boy. O, what are all the boquets and fine dresses in the world to her, compared with such knowledge?

Take another case. A husband returning home, on a summer afternoon, desires some acidious drink. Opening a cupboard, he sees a small box, labelled "salts of lemon," and making a solution of this, he drinks it freely. Presently, he feels distress, sends for his wife, and ascertains that he has drank a solution of oxalic acid, which she has procured to take stains from linen. The physician is sent for; but the unavoidable delay attending his arrival is fatal. When he arrives, perhaps he sees upon the very table on which the weeping widow bows her head, a piece of chalk, which, if given in time, would have certainly prevented any mischief from the poison.

Corrosive sublimate is the article generally used to destroy the vermin which sometimes infest our couches. A solution of it is laid upon the floor, in a tea-cup, when the domestics go down to dine, leaving the children up stairs to play; the infant crawls to the tea-cup, and drinks. Now what think you would be the mother's joy, if, having studied chemistry, she instantly called to recollection the well ascertained fact, that there is in the hen's nest an antidote to this poison. She sends for some eggs, and breaking them, administers the whites. Her child recovers, and she weeps for joy. Talk to her of novels—one little book of natural science has been worth, to her, more than all the novels in the world.

Physicians in the country rarely carry scales with them to weigh their prescriptions. They administer medicines by guess, from a teaspoon or the point of a knife. Suppose a common case. A physician, in a hurry, leaves an over-dose of tartar-emetic, (generally the first prescription in cases of bilious fever) and pursues his way to see another patient, ten miles distant. The medicine is duly administered, and the man is poisoned. When the case becomes alarming, one messenger is despatched for the doctor, and another to call in the neighbors to see the sufferer die. Now there is, in a canister in the cupboard, and on a tree that grows by the door, a remedy for this distress and alarm—a sure means of saving the sick man from threatened death. A strong decoction of young hyson tea, oak bark, or any other astringent vegetable, will change tartar-emetic into a harmless compound.

Vessels of copper often give rise to poisoning. Though this metal undergoes but little change in a dry atmosphere, it is rusted if moisture be present, and its surface becomes covered with a green substance—carbonate, or the proxide of copper, a poisonous compound. It has sometimes happened, that a mother has, for want of knowledge, poisoned her family. Sourkrout when permitted to stand for some time in a copper vessel, has produced death in a few hours. Cooks sometimes permit pickles to remain in copper vessels, that they may acquire a rich green color, which they do by absorbing poison.

Families have often been thrown into disease by eating such dainties, and many have died, in some instances without suspecting the cause. That lady has certainly some reason to congratulate herself upon her education, if under such circumstances, she knows that pickles rendered green by verdigris, are poisonous, and that the white of an egg is an antidote.

Illustrations might be multiplied, but our space forbids. Enough has been shown, we hope, to convince the utilitarian that a knowledge of chemistry is an important element in the education of the female sex; that without it they are imperfectly qualified for the duties devolving upon them in the domestic relation, and poorly prepared to meet its emergencies.

A COUNTRY WEDDING.—The Preacher was prevented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly created Justice of the Peace, who chanced to be present, was called upon to officiate in his place. The good man's knees began to tremble, for he he had never tied the knot, and did not know where to begin. He had no "Georgia Justice," or any other book from which to read the marriage service. The company was arranged in a semi-circle, each one bearing a tallow candle. He thought over every thing he had ever learned, but all in vain; he could recolloct nothing that suited the occasion. A suppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and in an agony of desperation he began:—

"Know all men by these presents that I"—here he paused, and looked up to the ceiling, while a voice in a corner of the room was heard to say—

"He is drawing a deed for a tract of land" and they all laughed.

"In the name of God, amen!" he began again only to hear another voice in a loud whisper say—

"He is making his will; I thought he could n't live long, he looked so powerfully bad."

"Oh, yes! oh yes!" continued the Squire.

A voice replied, "Oh, no! oh, no! don't lets."

Some person out of doors sang out, "Come into court!" and the laughter was general.

The bride was near fainting; the Squire was not far from it. Being an indefatigable man, however, he began again:

"To all and singular, the sher—"

"Let's run; he's going to levy on us," said two or three at once.

Here a gleam of light flashed across the face of the Squire. He ordered the bride and groom to hold up their hands, and in a solemn voice said:

"You, and each of you, do solemnly sworn, in the presence of the present company, that you will perform towards each other all and singular the functions of husband and wife, as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God."

"Good as wheat!" exclaimed the father of the bride. —*Stanford Advocate.*

A VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

BY LIEUT. LYNCH, U. S. N.

We were led to the entrance of the Southern wing (of the palace of Cherigan on the Bosphorus,) and again throwing off our overshoes, entered a lofty and spacious hall, matted throughout, with two flight of stairs ascending from the far extreme to an elevated platform or landing, whence, uniting in one, they issued on the floor above.

On the right and left of the hall were doors opening into various apartments, and there were a number of officers and attendants on either side and stationed at intervals along the stairway, all preserving a silence the most profound.

The Secretary, who had gone before, now approached and beckoned to us to follow.

But here an unexpected difficulty was presented. The Chamberlain in waiting objcted to my sword, and required that I should lay it aside. I replied that the audience was given me as an officer of the United States, and that the sword was part of my uniform, and that I could not dispense with it. My refusal was met with the assurance that the etiquette of the court promptly required it. I asked if the custom had been *invariably* complied with, and inquired of the dragoman, whether Mr. Carr, our minister, had, in conformity with it, ever attended an audience without his sword, but, even as I spoke my mind, without regard to precedent, I had come to the determination, no sword, no audience.

Whether the Secretary had, during the discussion, referred the matter to a higher quarter, I could not tell, for my attention had been so engrossed for some minutes, that I had not noticed him. He now came forward, however, and decided that I should retain the sword. At this I truly rejoiced, for it would have been unpleasant to retire after having gone so far. It is due to Mr. Brown, the dragoman, to say that he sustained me.

The discussion at an end, we ascended the stairway, which was covered with a good and comfortable, but not costly carpet, and passed into a room more handsomely furnished, and more lofty, but in every other respect of the same dimensions as one immediately below it.—A rich carpet was on the floor, a magnificent chandelier, all crystal gold, was suspended from the ceiling, and costly divans and tables, with other articles of furniture, were interspersed about the room. But I had not time to note them; for on the left hung a gorgeous crimson, velvet curtain, embroidered with gold and towards it the Secretary led the way. His countenance and his manner exhibited more awe than I had ever depicted in the human countenance. He seemed to hold his breath, and his step was so soft and stealthy, that once or twice I stopped, under the impression that I had left him behind, but found him ever beside me. There were three of us in close proximity, and the stairway was lined with officers and attendants, but such was the death like stillness that I could distinctly hear my own footfall, which, unaccustomed to palace regulations, fell with untutored republican firmness upon the royal floor. If it were a wild beast slumbering in his lair we were about to visit, there could not have been a silence more deeply hushed.

Fretted at such abject sovility, I quickened my pace towards the curtain, when the Sheffie, Boy, rather gliding than stepping before me, cautiously and slowly raised a corner for me to pass. Wondering at his subdued and terror stricken attitude, I stepped across the threshold and felt, with perceiving it, that I was in the persence of the Sultan.

The heavy folds of the window curtain so obscured the light that it seemed as if the day were drawing to a close, instead of being at its high meridian.

As with the expanding pupil, the eye took in surrounding objects, the apartment, its furniture, and its royal tenant, presented a different scene from what, if left to itself, the imagination would have drawn.

The room less spacious, but as lofty as the adjoining one, was furnished in the modern style, and like a familiar thing, a stove stood nearly in the centre. On a sofa by the window, through which he might have looked upon us as we crossed the court, with a crimson tarbouch, its gold button and blue silk tassel on his head, a black silk handkerchief around his neck, attired in military frock and pantaloons, and polished French upon his feet, sat the monarch, without any of the attributes of sovereignty about him.

A man, young in years, but evidently of delicate and impaired constitution, his wearied and spiritless air was unrelieved by any indication of intellectual energy. He eyed me fixedly as I advanced, and on him my attention was no less riveted. As he smiled I stopped, expecting that he was going to speak, but he motioned gently with his hand for me to approach yet nearer. Through the interpreter he then made me welcome, for which I expressed my acknowledgments.

The interview was not a protracted one. In the course of it, as requested by Mr. Carr, I presented him in the name of the President of the United States, with some biographies and prints, illustrative of the character and habits of our North American Indians, the work of American artists. He looked at some of them, which were placed before him by an attendant, and said that he considered them as evidences of the advancement of the United States in civilization; and would treasure them as the souvenir of the good feeling of its government towards him. At the word civilization, pronounced in French, I started; for it seemed singular, coming from the lips of a Turk, and applied to our country. I have since learned that he is but a student in French, and presume that by the word "civilization," he meant the arts and sciences.

When about to take my leave, he renewed the welcome, and said that I had his full authority to see anything in the Stamboohl I might desire.

While in his presence, I could not refrain from drawing comparisons and moralizing on fate. There was the Sultan, an Eastern despot, the ruler of mighty kingdoms, and the arbiter of the fate of millions of his fellow creatures; and face to face, a few feet distant, one in rank and condition, among the humblest servants of a far distant republic; and yet as little as life has to cheer, I would not change positions with him, unless I could carry with me my faith, my friendships, and my aspirations.

My feelings saddened as I looked upon the monarch, and I thought of Montezuma. Evidently like a nothern clime, his year of life had known two seasons only, and had leaped from youth to imbecility. His smile was one of the sweetest I ever looked upon—his voice the most melodious I had ever heard; his manner was gentleness itself, and everything about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affectionate, to his mother, especially, and is generous to the

Foreign News by the Caledonia.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—*The accounts from Vienna* are of much interest. The entrance of the Hungarians from Comorn into Raab is fully confirmed, and they only differ as to the booty which was secured in or near Raab by the Magyars. The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna and Presburgh by the news of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts are said to have appeared in Weisselberg. All the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately despatched by railway to Presburgh, and it is said that many of the soldiers who were raw recruits left with very discouragement and reluctance to march. A *continued battle on the 23d, 24th and 25th ult.*, took place between the Russians and Hungarians near Miskola, on the left bank of the Sajo. It seems, that, after the battle, Goergy quitted his position, and the Russians, a good deal cut up, followed him —but where the Hungarian is does not appear very clear, while his enemies here, after a march of great danger and difficulty, crossed the Theiss, and have taken up a position near the banks of the Nured.

GEN. HAYNAU AND THE JEWS.—General Haynau has so ground down the Jews that, in their despair, many of them have become Christrians, many have fled the country, others have joined the Hungarian armies and a few have gone to Vienna to entreat the Emperor for mercy. The massacres by court martial continue. What wonder that the heart of every man revolts against a government so steeped in blood as Austria! The *Hungarians* have sent a circular to the European courts to protest againt the atrocities. The military successes are on the side of the Hungarians but are not decisive. Haynau has taken several towns, but they were not fortified and not defended. One of these, Czongrad, he burnt to the ground after sacking it completely. The reason assigned for this severity is that a small party of Hungarians sallied out from it to attack the Austrians. Three Hungarian armies, those of Aulich, Klapka (the Commander at Comorn,) and Goergy are in the rear of the Austrians, and have cut off their communications with Vienna and Gallicia, besides intercepting an immense quantity of supplies of all kinds, powder, medicines, uniforms, cattle, flour, meal, &c., &c. Goergy has been fighting the Russians four days, and has succeeded in taking a strong position at Erlau.

RUMORED HELP TO AUSTRIA.—The French Government it is said, have received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital.

ANOTHER RUMOR.—A letter received in Paris from Vienna states that the Government has resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

FRANCE.—At length, after a sitting of 18 months, only interrupted by the brief intervals occupied in the elections, the Legislative Assembly of France has adjourned to the 1st of October next.

At the last sitting but one, during an incidental discussion arising out of an application to prosecute two representatives for seditious libels published in the provinces, an elderly member, M. Gastier, in a personal altercation, called Pierre Bonaparte an imbecile, upon which the President's cousin struck M. Gastier a blow *in the face. A violent conversation* succeeded, and M. Dupin ordered them into custody. This great scandal in an Assembly, which, it was hoped, would exhibit an example of moderation to the world, has created a great sensation, and Pierre Bonoparte is to be tried before the ordinary tribunals for the offence.

The President has returned to Paris, after a visit to Rouen and Havre. An indisposition of a somewhat choleraic character threw some gloom on the termination of the visit at Havre, but his reception appears to have been very favorable, sharing, however, the general popular applause in that district with M. Thiers and Gen. Changarnier.

Paris and the surrounding districts, in conformity with the new law, has been relieved from the martial law, and tranquility has been perfectly maintained during the week.

The Modification of the Ministry was thought likely by the retirement of Messrs. Dufaure and Odilon Barrot.

The troops left at Rome by Gen. Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France; the object of the expedition having been accomplished, they deem it not only an act of injustice, but of cruelty, to detain them any longer from their families and friends.

The Court of Assizes at Marseilles has just commenced the trials of the rioters, amounting to 150. Out of this number 57 were found guilty and sentenced to various kinds of punishment, from transportation to imprisonment. The remainder were acquitted.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In England local politics were never in obeyance more than at this moment the interest of the Royal visit to Ireland having passed away. The London journals find the greatest difficulty in filling their columns with attractive matter.

THE HARVESTS.—The most active harvest operations are going forward *in all parts of the country*. In the neighborhood of Liverpool a good deal of rain has fallen, but in the southern parts of England the weather has been very fine, so that the labors of the husbandmen had not sensibly been interrupted; and, upon the whole, there is every appearance that the harvest will be abundant.

The weather in Ireland, however, has undergone a very unfavorable change. In the neighborhood of Dublin the corn fields have suffered greatly from the excessive rain, and we regret to say that in most districts of the South there are signs of the Potatoe disease reappearing. However, from the very imperfect reports hitherto brought under our notice, we do not believe that the mischief extends beyond a few localities.

QUEEN'S VISIT OVER.—The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with the same enthusiastic delight with which it commenced. Her Majesty after visiting the Duke of Leinster at Carlton on the 10th inst., returned to Dublin and then proceed to Kingston, where she embarked in the evening. The farewell of the Dublin folks seem to have been of a most animated and chivalrous character. The Queen acknowledged the testimonials of loyalty expressed by the multitudes who witnessed the embarkation with more than accustomed warmth.—She waved her handkerchief in token of the satisfaction she experienced, and again and again was the royal standard lowered as the signal of her acknowledgement of the parting reception she experienced. The regal entry into Glasgow took place on Tuesday. The authorities presented the accustomed Address, and the Scotch showing as much enthusiasm as the Irish.

THE ROMAN STATES.—The Giornale di Roma published an order of the day of General Oudinot, in which he announces his resignation into the hands of the government which he had temporarily assumed; but states that the French army, charged with the protection of the capital and of social order, will, under the governor of Rome, retain all the action determined by the order of the 4th July, and necessary in fulfilment of the high mission entrusted to it in the double interest of the Roman population, and of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. A commission, composed of three Cardinals, Altiery, Vannicelli, and Della Genga, have been empowered by the Pope to form a ministry, and restore the temporal authority of the supreme Pontiff, and have arrived at Rome. The first acts of the commission were to annul all the laws made since the 16th of November, to reconstitute the tribunals, and to reinstate the functionaries who had been dismissed.

The prisons are crowded with persons of all ages and sexes, and arrests are taking place every day. At Bologna the Austrians are seizing, shooting, and bastinadoing the unfortunate citizens at discretion; neither life nor property is safe where the Austrian troops are.

It was reported that the Pontificial troops would be disbanded, and the garrison of Rome would be formed of French, Spanish, Austrian, and Neapolitan soldiers.

It is stated that the French Government has determined to withdraw 9000 troops from the Roman State; 3000 are to be withdrawn immediately, 3000 in a fortnight, and the last 3000 in a month.

RUSSIA.—By a recent ukase of the Emperor of Russia, the privileges of a free port are continued to Odessa for five years, ending 29th August, 1855.

The Breslau Gazette says that the Emperor Nicholas is not only causing the imperial guards to march towards Hungary, but is bringing up large masses of troops from the most distant parts of the empire. Not long ago, troops clothed and armed in an unusual style, among them detachments of Baskirs and Kalmucks, passed through Kalwary, in Poland, on their way to Warsaw.

The Silesian Gazette publishes a letter from Cracow of the 30th ult., stating that the Emperor Nicholas was expected there every hour.

Major General Paul Alexandrow, of the suit of his majesty the Emperor, as also have Count Kankrel, have been sent to the army in Hungary on a special mission. The former is gone to the theatre of war in the north, and the latter to the south, as far as to the corps of Gen. Luders, at Bucharest.—Both are said too make every arrangement for the immediate terminate of the campaign in Hungary.—The Emperor knows to well that the season favorable for carrying on the war in Hungary with advantage, terminates with the month of August, and consequently, that unless something decisive is effected by the imperial troops within the four weeks, *it will be expedient to withdraw the main body of* the army, and to be content with the occupation of some places.

HAMBURG, August 14.

DREADFUL CONFLICT AT HAMBURG BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—Yesterday when the 3d battallion of the 15th regiment of Prussian infantry arrived, the people gathered in great masses and pelted them with stones; another party tried to shut the gates against them. The soldiers used their arms against the people and a serious conflict took place.

The loss of the military was trifling, but that of the people considerable. Ten soldiers were carried to the hospital—30 or 40 were wounded.

During the night some of the National Guards united with the multitude and erected barricades close to theriding school where the battallions were quartered.

At these barricades fresh conflicts ensued. Towards morning the barricades were cleared and every thing was quiet.

A letter received in Paris from Vienna states that the government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians. At Vienna on the 12th an official despatch from the Russian General was published announcing a battle between his forces and Bem, *in which the Hungarians were totally defeated*, having 1000 killed and in the hands of the Russians 500 prisoners. Bem himself was wounded and nearly captured.

The Russians captured 17 pieces, 2 standards and Bem's carriage.

In the carriage were important despatches from Kossuth, in which he urges him to excite the Turks against the Russians, who in this engagement had had only 44 killed and 106 wounded.

This despath no doubt relates to the old affair, and the account is obviously grossly exagerated.

COLONEL WELLER.—Our readers will remember that one of the charges alleged against Colonel Weller by Horace Greeley, in the New York Tribune, and copied into every whig paper in the United States, was his taking with him to Chagres and Panama a woman of ill fame. Now, what will the honest and candid portion of the community think when they are informed, that the woman alluded to was one of the most respectable and accomplished ladies in this republic, a relative of Colonel Weller's by marriage, who was on her way, under his escort, to meet her husband in California? Yet we are informed on the best authority, that such is the fact. To what depths of baseness do not these calumniators in the interest of this imbecile and reckless administration plunge, in order to injure the standing of prominent democrats. But their day of license will be short. Colonel Weller will soon be here to redress his own wrongs. His friends have requested him to return, and we have no doubt he will return, when he hears of the base calumnies which have been heaped upon him in his absence. We assure these slanderers that they have got a troublesome account to settle with Colonel Weller and his friends.—*Washington Union.*

A CALIFORNIA INCIDENT.—A digger at the mines in his diary, records this incident.

"After dinner, prepared to go to the mill, and had promised to be there to-day; took my Indian rubber blanket and bag, tin cup, double-barreled gun and ammunition, and with my friend, with whom I had been working, set out for Collama, after 3 o'clock, P. M. On the way, passed a *new made grave*, with a cross over it, and a tin plate, such as we eat off of, attached to the cross, with the following inscription: —"*God help Starvation!*" It proved to be the grave of a once respected young man, whose friends reside in Bond Street, New York. He had associated himself with some young men of very bad habits—had become sick with *scurvy*, and they deserted him and left him to his fate. Some friends helped him, and gave him something to eat, and administered to his wants, more or less; but he continued to grow worse and finally died. He refused to give his name, or his friends, but he looked as if he had seen better days."

A GOOD MOVE.—Thompson's last Bank Note *Reporter* says, the legislature of New Hampshire have repealed the charter of the Wolfborough Bank, thus effectually preventing the galvanizing process.

The charter and banking privileges of every concern should be annulled, as soon as it forfeits the confidence of the public, and we hope the example set by the legislature of New Hampshire, will be followed by every State where there is a broken bank charter.

The scheme of shinplaster banking is made a business, by a small, but very energetic portion of the long-faced, white-vest, black-coat *gentlemen*.—They hunt up a dormant charter, elect directors, appoint officers, execute bills, discount the notes of men of straw, say $100,000, circulate the bills as widely as possible, and then let the *Bank* burst up.

Result—the *Bankers* have some thousands in pocket—the *Bank* has the notes of the bankers' stool-pigeons, which, of course, are worthless.—The Berks county Bank was one of this description. *Berks County Press.*

NO PROSCRIPTION.—Some time ago John Hall, Esq., was appointed an Inspector in the Custom House by Mr. Lewis. He was directed to do so either by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hall, we understand, was a competent and faithful officer. One day last week in conversation, he expressed his intention of voting for John A. Gamble, for Canal Commissioner, and added that he would be elected by a large majority. The persons with whom he was talking remonstrated with him, and reminded him that he held a situation in the Custom House, and that it was expected he would vote the Whig ticket. Mr. Hall replied that Mr. Gamble was an old friend, whom he had known long and intimately, and that he would vote for him. Considerable conversation passed between the parties, when they separated. The next day Mr. Hall received a note from Mr. Lewis himself, stating that his services were no longer required.

Such is the proscriptive policy of no party men. Those Democrats who joined the Taylor party from proper motives, will see in these acts an entire disregard of the pledges made before the election, while the public will properly estimate the character of those who made the pledges as well as those who break them.—*Phila. Spirit of the Times.*

TAYLOR WHIGS, READ THIS.—Major Gen. Appleton Howe is charged with the execution of Gov. Brigg's order requiring the Independent Cadets to perform escort and guard duty for Gen. Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, upon his visit to Boston.—This is the Gen. Howe who, refusing to take part in funeral honors to Capt. George Lincoln, who fell upon that glorious field, said the war in which he lost his life "*ought to cover with shame instead of honor, ALL who are engaged in it.*" Now the *public will see whether this general*, who could insult the ashes of the heroic dead of Massachusetts, will or will not lick the dust from the boots of the fortunate survivor of Louisiana, and living dispenser of patronage. The war, Howe said, was "a scheme to perpetuate and extend slavery." We shall see whether it is extended over the territory of a little soul.—*Boston Post.*

HORRIBLE.—A man named George Frey, and his daughter, of Moore township, were committed to the County Jail on Monday charged with *living together as man and wife!* He is a grey-headed man at least 50 years of age, while his daughter is about 35. She has now in Jail an infant child, of which her own father is reported to be the father! As the case is to undergo judicial investigation, we forbear saying anything more about it.—*Easton Argus.*

General Taylor has made good his claim to *whig decency*. In his traveling speeches he talks flippantly about *locofocos* and *locofoco ladies*. This is remarkably dignified in a man who "*conceives*" he is president! We suppose, had Mr. Polk, when on his to tour, talked about *coons* and *coon ladies*, he would have been the admiration of all *decent* whigs! —*Fall River News.*

THE RED RIVER TRADE.

The Red River traders, who have been with us a fortnight, are preparing to depart for their northern homes. As we write, a group of them before our door are surrounding some half dozen of their ironless carts, laden with stoves, hollow ware, dry goods and groceries, purchased of our St. Paul tradesmen, while others are driving their singly harnassed oxen up the hill, dragging huge loads of the same commodities, procured below, and just landed by the Senator and Highland Mary. The caravan will set out in a day or two, on their journey of 600 or 800 miles across a savage wilderness. There, amid their ice-bound fastnesses and cheerless plains of snow, these hardy hunters will renew the capture of the buffalo, the elk, the moose and the lynx, until Spring again invites them on their journey hither, were a sure reward will await them for all their toil. Singular people! More singular country, that nurtrues upon its bosom so many strange varieties of children; for be it remembered, a large proportion of these stalwart northmen are our fellow citizens, living within the borders of Minnesota, and under the protecting wings of the American eagle. Yet are not the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the greatest extremes on earth, more striking than are the tastes and habits of this people, when compared with those who dwell in the "old settlements" of the United States.

We have not space to enter into a history of that monster corporation, the Hudson's Bay Company—second only as an engine of British oppression and cruelty to the East India Company in its palmiest days—but will merely refer to what it is now doing on the northern frontier of our Territory. The town of Pembina, situated on Red River, a short distance this side the British line, contains 636 inhabitants. Of these, 294 are males, and 342 females. The men follow the chase, and engage in the pursuits of grazing and agriculture, and the women, beside attending to the usual domestic avocations, manufacture most of the woollen and linen fabrics *necessary to clothe their families*. They are a hardy, brave, industrious and moral frontier people. But how are they treated by their assumed lords and masters on the other side of the line? Let any of them engage in the traffic of furs with the Indians, and they are dragged before Judge Thom, and fined £1,000 sterling. Their minions do not stop to search for the 49th parallel, when on the track of some poor trader, who has bought of an Indian a fox or a lynx skin. No difference to them whether he is on British or American ground.—Thanks to Mr. Kittson, the "Yankee Trader," as the Bay Company's agents call him; he has fully established his claim at Pembina, and the rich packages of furs he brought in this season abundantly proves that he is fully able to maintain it.

We have a narrative drawn up by one of our suffering citizens, which states that in the Spring of 1844 he was engaged in business in the Red River Colony, and was one day sent for by the Governor, Alexander Christy, on a charge of trading in furs. On repairing to the Governor's official seat—Fort Gary—the accusation was stated by that dignitary, and a fine of £1000 imposed upon him instanter, without the aid of Judge, Jury or witnesses! Upon his refusing to sign a bond for the amount, the door was fastened, and he was informed that a compliance with the demand was the only way to escape imprisonment. Having no other recourse, he was forced to yield.—*Minnesota Register.*

☞ We were not a little amused the other day by receiveing a visit from a "Juvenile" Whig, who came puffing into our "Sanctum" with the request that we would let him have "a Democratic Paper."—The appearance of the youth, and the singularity of the request, led us to inquire as to the use he intended to make of it. "Why," said he, "I am going to make a kite." "But why so particular to procure a Democratic Paper?" "Oh," said he, "I have tried three or four times to make one of a Whig paper—but all I can do, it will not go up; it keeps twisting and turning, popping and dodging—now looking as if it was going to rise, but down it comes again, so I find it's no use trying any more of them papers." We gave him a few of ours, with the full conviction that the priciples they contained, would carry them up—far above the flight of Whiggery. We resumed our "scissors," reflecting upon the similitude of politcs and kites.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—The Dry Goods Reporter, published in New York, states a new and striking circumstance in relation to the successful competition of American manufacturers with foreign. It says, the "further importation of mousseline de laines for American consumption must prove a losing bussiness. We have examined the patterns of the foreign fabric in comparison with the production of our own manufactories, and are satisfied that the former must *yield the palm* to the latter, both in point of style and finish." According to this, the American manufacturers will have the trade entirely to themselves.

A HIGH MARK.—It is understood that General Zachary Taylor has been removed from the office of President of the United States by the Cabinet at Washington, on the alleged ground of his having left the post and duties assigned him, under the constitution and laws, and become an active electioneering partisan. It is said he has been openly engaged for some time past in canvassing the State of Pennsylvania, with the view of influencing the popular elections which are to come off the ensuing fall. In consequence of his distinguished military services he will be permitted to enjoy his salary during his term of office, but he is only to be recognized as President *pro forma*.—*Southern Argus.*

SO WE GO.—The *American Mechanic* (Poughkeepsie) *justly remarks*:—*A man* growls at paying a shilling for a loaf of bread, thinking he ought to get it for eleven-pence, and the same evening takes his family to witness the fears of a magician, for the purpose of being humbugged and knowing they will be humbugged, and willingly pay, a dollar for the privilege. Another is too poor to pay a dollar a year for a newspaper, but can spend two shillings every night at the tavern, and not miss it. Another is too poor to pay a few dollars, but can attend all concrts and negro performances that come along. Another wants a mechanic to work for nine-and-six pence a day, when he demands ten shillings and watches him to see that he labors faithfully, and the next day hires a horse and wagon at the expense of two dollars, to travel ten miles to see a horse race. Another "beats down" an old woman a penny on a bunch of radishes, and before getting home spends two shillings in treating a friend.

SLAVES AT LARGE.—There is much excitement in a portion of Mississippi, with regard to evils growing out of the permission given to slaves to "hire out their own time." It is stated, that in a recent atrocious attempt of certain negroes belonging to Gen. Miles, to poison the whole family of their master, the prevailing incentive to do so, was the idea that the family would be compelled to break up housekeeping, and the principal negro in the plot obtain the privilege of hiring out his own time.—Another negro had informed him of his own success in that line, by pursuing a similar course. He had so continually sickened his master's family, that he was at last persuaded to move to some other palace, and the negro was left to employ his own time, as he had desired.

Entirely indifferent to the awful consequences of his act, Miles' negro was for several months employed in drugging the food of the family with poisonous herbs. Not sufficiently powerful to destroy life, the drugs operated in causing nausea at the stomach and vomiting, and sometimes the whole family were thus prostrated. The negro, not finding that his master was likely to break up housekeeping under a system of slow poisoning, changed his practice, and commenced to employ arsenic.—This had to be purchased at the apothecaries, and it was on this account that he was ultimately detected.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S HEALTH.—By the latest accounts we are happy to hear that he is restored to health. It would be a sad thing if the old hero were to depart from among us before his term of service expired; but such an occurrence would not perhaps create much sorrow among his cabinet at Washington. Can it be that those amiable gentlemen advised him to take a tour through the country, in the hope that the fatigue would overcome him! Between the cabinet and the cholera, "Old Zack" seems to have a hard enough time of it.—*New York Herald. of August 29.*

☞ A Bible and a newspaper in every house a school house in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality and civil liberty.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic electors of Erie County are respectfully requested to meet at the several places of holding election in their respective districts, on Saturday the 8th day of September next, at four o'clock, P. M. and appoint delegates to attend a Convention to be holden in the Borough of Erie, on Saturday the 15th day of September, at one o'clock, P. M. to put in nomination a county ticket to be supported by the democracy of this county at the ensuing election.

DANID OLIN,
E. W. GERRISH,
W. W. WYATT,
HENRY GIGRICH,
W. G. ARBUCKLE,
W. A. GALBRAITH,
MURRAY WHALLON.
County Central Committee.

Erie, August 25, 1849.

RECOMMENDATORY.—We cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief.

A. I. Matthews, Hollister & Co., A. Reynolds, Buffalo; L. B. Swan, Post & Willis, Rochester; Foster & Dickinson, J. E. Warner & Co. Wm. Bristol, Utica; Fitch, Hovey & Dillaye, Syracuse; Joseph Osborn, Seneca Falls; Luther Kelly & Co., Platt & Simpson, Geneva; L. C. Cheney & Co., Chipman & Remington, Canandaigua; C. Remington, Nunda; E. H. Huntington, J. H. Lapham, Penn Yan; Tracy Beadle, Elmira; W. Seaver & Son, Batavia; John J. Foot, Hamilton; Bissell & Leonard, Rome; H. & E. Gaylord, Cleveland; John Owen & Co., Detroit; T. M. Hunt, Auburn.

C. N. TUTTLE, Auburn, N. Y., GENERAL AGENT for the United States.

NEW JOURNAL.—WOOL, WOOL.

MILLCREEK WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, would announce to Wool Growers and the public in general, that he has had all of his Machinery thoroughly repaired, and having employed experienced workmen in all the different branches of the business, he is now prepared to Manufacture Wool with neatness and dispatch, into the following articles namely—Plain Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, &c. He is also prepared to make

WATER PROOF CLOTH,

which is far superior to Oil Cloth for Over Coats.

☞ Custom Carding, Cloth Dressing and Spinning done on short notice. *All kinds of the Country Produce* taken for work, and a liberal discount made for cash. Friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call, and he assures them that all the improvements that he has made are onward. Being determined to keep up with the improvements of the age, he hopes to be sustained in his efforts. CYRUS REED.

Formerly Goerge Hill's Factory.

Millcreek, May 6—6m 51

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail

KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candles	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c.

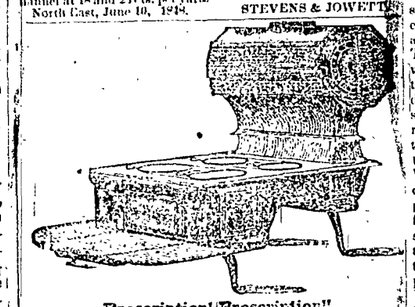
And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust.—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.

Erie, June 2, 1849.

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 4lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 62½ cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 21 cts. per yard.

North East, June 16, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.



Proscription! Proscription!!

THE above is at this day by far the most general cry throughout our land. Scarce any one escapes its odium. Even Gen. Taylor, that great and good man, is frequently accused of it. He however, as often denies the charge as it is made, and boldly asserts that he "removes for cause only."

The Subscribers have quite recently got out a NEW STOVE to the elevated oven principle, which they call the KEYSTONE COOKING STOVE. Said Stove is so decided an improvement on all and every Stove heretofore made (having so many good qualities others are void of) that those engaged in the manufacture of much inferior article have taken the alarm, and at once raised a cry of proscription, and expect by this to escape a general rout. Such cry, however, is useless waste of the raw material. The edict has been issued—community claim the right to select the best Stove out! Hence the Key-stone Stove must supercede and remove all others, including Sennett's Patent. The verdict, however, will be, "Removed for cause only;" so we stand in a position similar to General Taylor, and as he is justified so shall we be.

A good assortment of other COOKING STOVES, including the celebrated Carpenter Stove, as well as the Genesee Farmer, the Clinton Air-tight Cook Stoves, Air-tight Parlor and Box Stoves, also Cauldron and Sugar kettles of different sizes constantly on hand. In fact no better assortment of CASTINGS can be found elsewhere.

The attention of the public is also called to M'Millen's Improved PLOW—a new article, with cast-iron beam, manufactured by the subscribers and warranted.

☞ Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Carding Machines, Spinning Jennies, &c., &c., made to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. VINCENT & GIBBON & Co.

A REBUKE TO TAYLOR PROSCRIPTION.—The Fredonia *Censor*, under the head of "Rebuke to Locofoco Proscription," rejoices over the election to Congress of M'Gaughey, of Indiana, who was rejected by the Senate as governor of Minnesota. For our part we see no rebuke in the election of such a whig in so strong a whig district; but if it is a rebuke, our cotemporary should not overlook another "rebuke" in the election of W. J. Brown, late Assistant Post Master General, and the first victim of Gen. Taylor's broken pledges, by a still larger majority than M'Gaughey's. That, we think, is a "rebuke" over the other shoulder, which the *Censor* should not forget to chronicle in justice to its readers. Then, there is the election of Richard H. Stanton, over Maj. John P. Gaines, in the Maysville district, Kentucky. What does the *Censor* think of that "rebuke"? Stanton was the Post Master at Maysville, and of course fell a victim to the broken pledges of the "Second Washington." The people, however, have sent him to Congress from a *whig* district, over a partizan of Taylor, as a "rebuke" to the broken faith of a man that declared he had "no friends to reward or enemies to punish." And while upon "rebukes," will the *Censor* tell us what kind of "rebukes" Connecticut, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa, have been administering since the inauguration? Have they been to the *Senate* or to a man who was elected to fill the Presidential chair, but has unconstitutionally *farmed* it out to an irresponsible cabinet—a cabinet which even the New York *Express*, steeped in whigery as it is, is forced to say, has failed to touch the whig heart!

THE FOOLS ARE NOT ALL DEAD.—Our friend Harper, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, is an unlucky dog. When Gen. Taylor's Pittsburgh speech was published, on the authority of numbers of those who heard what the President *did say*, he pronounced it a "base caricature," and intimated that it contained many things the General never said and omitted many things he did say. For this, an individual called Templeton, who claims to have reported the speech for the Pittsburgh papers, has commenced a suit for *libel* against Harper. Although we are sure such a trivial proceeding will not *ruin* the Editor of the *Post*, or even cause him a sleepless night, it proves to us that the fools are not all dead yet in Pittsburgh, and that "Mr. Templeton" is one of 'em.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.—It is stated that Mr. Broadhead, our late Secretary of Legation at London, had no official notice of his removal when his successor arrived and claimed his place. Mr. B, having seen it announced in the papers that he had been removed, surrendered his place, and took passage for home. Thus, says the New York Post, by Clayton's policy, a new secretary has been sent out to supersede an accomplished diplomatist, and when his rawness is over a little, a minister equally fresh is to follow, to take his lessons from the pupil of a retiring minister.

"VIVE LA BAGATELLE"—THE WAY TAYLOR ENTHUSIASM AND *SPEECHES* ARE MANUFACTURED.

The New York *Herald* has had a correspondent traveling with Gen. Taylor, who gives a glowing account of his reception at this place in a letter to that paper bearing date of August 26th. In this letter, it will be seen, not a word is said about the President's sickness—indeed he is represented as having been "cheered loudly at every stop," and to have "made a suitable reply" to the committee of reception. Of course it is unnecessary to say that the *Herald's* correspondent must have written and despatched this letter knowing it false in every particular, for all here know that the President neither made a speech on that day, or even saw or conversed with *any considerable portion of the people* at any subsequent day during his stay. The following are the two concluding paragraphs of the letter, and contain all that has reference to the reception here. We publish it to let the public see *how* the "*Enthusiasm* for the *President*," so glowingly described by the *Gazette* of this week, *is manufactured*.

"A committee of five gentlemen proceeded to Meadville yesterday, with a very handsome carriage, for the President and Governor, and this morning the distinguished guests left Meadville for Erie. All along the road, whenever the carriages were descried, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Arrived at Cochran's farm house, the Committee of Reception from Erie was found in waiting, consisting of Hon. Thomas H. Sill, Hon. John Galbraith, Samuel Hayes, J. M. Sterrett, Gen. C. M. Reed, Hon. James Thompson, W. Kelley, A. Scott, C. W. Kelso, and the burgess and the Town council. The *cortege* was then re-formed, two of the committee being seated with the President and Governor Johnston, and the gentlemen who are accompanying the President on his tour, being seated with other members of the committee, in carriages. The Buffalo Brass Band headed the procession, and in this order it entered Erie, and proceeded to the Reed House. There was an immense concourse of persons, who cheered loudly at every step. The President was then welcomed to the town, in an eloquent address to which he made a suitable reply, of the same purport as his former replies at Pittsburgh, Beaver, &c. Governor Johnston also returned thanks. They were escorted into the Reed House, where large numbers of the sovereigns and sovereignesses were introduced.

The President remains here till Monday, and will visit Erie harbor on Monday morning. His route from here has not yet been definitely settled upon: but it is probable that he will pay Buffalo a visit. Vice President Fillmore arrived here last night, for the purpose of inducing the President to visit Buffalo, and he represents that the cholera in that city is confined chiefly to one locality, and that no danger need be apprehended. Of course, the only reason the President has for not visiting Buffalo, if he should decide not to visit it, will be the danger of gathering a crowd where the cholera prevails and thus increase the disease."

This, then, is the manner the enthusiastic receptions the President has received through Pennsylvania, *are manufactured. They are written out*, and sent on to the metripolitan press, *knowing them to be false!* Vive la Bagatelle, say we! Now let us see how the speeches he is represented to have delivered are *also manufactured!* The same number which contains this letter, contains also the SPEECH alluded to, but *not* furnished by its reporter. The *Herald* professes to have copied the speech from the "*Intelligencer*," and as we know of no other "Intelligencer" but the *National Intelligencer*, that it would be likely to copy such a thing from, we conclude that the General's traveling companion *Col. Henry Clay Mudd* must have forwarded that paper a copy of the speech before the General was taken sick. This, then, *is the way his speeches are manufactured!* The following is the speech.

The following is the speech of Gen. Taylor on his arrival at Erie, on the 25th instant:—

MY KIND FRIENDS, AND RESPECTED FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am unused to public speaking; my training has been in a different department of life, and I am sure, therefore, the necessary indulgence will be made by this great assemblage. But if I possessed the most gifted power of eloquence, I could not express in words the deep and abiding gratitude which I feel for the American people. They have crowned me with praise beyond my deserving; and, unworthy as I am, they have elected me to the first office in the world in point of moral and political dignity. In the battles where I bore command, I was sustained by the American soldier and volunteer, admirable in all the qualities which ensure success. Where they have confidence in their commander, they have but two thoughts—"Our country, and victory in her cause." With such soldiers I fought, and with such soldiers what could I do but conquer—let them have the meed of praise. I was not deserving of the great office I now fill. I was not a voluntary candidate, but forced and constrained by *impulses which I could not resist. But since* the desire of the people has placed me there, my anxious thought, my untiring exertions will be to promote the peace, liberty, prosperity and happiness of the nation. You all know that I was not disciplined to politics. Forty years of my life were spent in the service of my country. Toil, privations, anxiety and care were the elements of my education. During that time, I served my beloved country with all my energies, in obedience to her laws. That part of my life to which I look back with the greatest pleasure is, when I was protecting the innocent inhabitants of the frontier, the women and children, from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage. I hope my motives will not be misunderstood, for making this journey. I wished to see the great manufacturing establishments of the middle and northern States, to witness their flourishing and prosperous husbandry; to ascertain their wants and wishes, and, to see my kind friends and their beautiful country. I will give all my sympathy to the friends of liberty everywhere, now struggling for liberty; but my great care will be to preserve the peace of the country, and to avoid entangling alliances with any, pursuing the example of Washington. And now, my friends, I again return you my grateful thanks for the enthusiastic reception I have received. I love to meet my fellow citizens face to face, and to shake their honest hands, especially the grey-headed patriarchs, who were the patriots of other days—and the ladies, God bless them, they have everywhere cheered my way with their smiles. God bless you all.

The *Intelligencer* concludes its account of the enthusiastic welcome by saying—"That the President was dressed in a plain suit of black cloth; but in nothing differing either in dress or manner from the great body of his fellow citizens, who, with profound feelings of regard, thronged around him as he passed through this county. The common remark among the farmers was—'Why! he is just like one of ourselves.' This is the right kind of a President—there is no ostentation about him, he mingles with, and converses freely with all: he makes every one feel perfectly at home in his company."

It strikes us that Gen. Taylor, his friend Mudd, and that staid and sober old organ of "all the respectability" in the whig ranks, have been caught at a very small trick! We know that the General professed to have undertaken this tour for the purpose of making himself acquainted with our resources, agricultural and *manufacturing*, but we did not expect that his traveling companions would *set up business for themselves so soon*, especially when there is so little *protection* to that kind. Vive la Bagatelle, again we say!

A NEW IMPORTATION.—A Mr. Davis, who has been in Turkey and the East for many years, has just returned to his native State, South Carolina. The *Mercury* says that he has brought valuable contributions to the agricultural interests of the State, viz: The Cashmere Goat, which, crossed upon the Scinde Goat, produces in the South of France a better fleeced animal than the original Cashmere—the Water Oxen, which are valuable in boggy soils, and the females are good milkers—the Thibet Shawl Goat—a pair of Brahmin Cattle, which make fine beef, and are used for carriage and saddle purposes—pacing and cantering well, and frequently traveling sixty miles in a day:—also an assortment of useful poultry, *and seeds adapted to the climate.* The *Mercury* says there can be no doubt of the perfect adaptation of South Caralinia to browsing animals, such as the Goat Family, the Vicuna and Alpaca Sheep of South America.

PASS HIM ROUND.—On Friday of last week, the steamer Empire left at our Dock two families of Norwegians, consisting of seven persons, all but one sick of the Cholera. Two of them died immediately after landing, the balance were taken by Dr. Langsdorff, a physician recently from Germany, to his residence where every attention was paid to the sufferers by the Doctor and his Lady, that could be. On Saturday and Sunday two more died—the rest are convalescent. We like to record acts of philanthropy like this. Dr. L. is not a countryman of theirs—cannot even understand their language—hence, we are bound to conclude, he was actuated by the purest principles of philanthropy, and that had they been Indians or Hottentots, sick and in a strange and, he would have acted the part of the good Samaritan.

☞ Whig gains have become so rare of late that the Zacharite papers crow over one in Rhode Island. They are thankful for small favors.

A PORTRAIT OF TAYLORISM.

The removal of Gen. Lane by the present ultra whig administration, (says the *Pennsylvanian*,) which came into power with the flattering falsehood upon its lips, of being hostile to party, has at last found an apologist and a defender. The infamous *Louisville Journal*, which denounced the war with Mexico as accursed of God, has fitly undertaken the task of justifying the proscription of one of those gallant men who aided in turning the fortunes of the fearful day of Angostura. Gen. LANE, according to the *Journal*, has been appropriately punished *for daring to speak against General* TAYLOR! The head and front of his offending, hath this extent, no more.

In the old feudal times, when the monarch was almost a despot, it was no uncommon thing for a bold baron to beard the monarch to his teeth, and even the proudest head that ever wore a crown, did not deem it unkingly to permit the brave knight to proclaim his disapprobation of some royal decree. In England, at the present day, that public man is regarded as a coward who will not proclaim his opinions, no matter how hostile to the ministry. In France, the revolution which deposed LOUIS PHILLIPE began at the Banquets which he tried to suppress, because those who attended them dared to speak against the abuses of his administration. A similar fate threatens Austria, because of an attempt to control the free speech of the Magyars. In Russia it is said that even among the confidants of the Czar, the bitterest hostility is avowed, with imp

PRESERVATION OF THE TOMATO.—As this most excellent vegetable is now coming into season, we give the following recipe for preparing Tomatoes for winter use:

"The tomato, which has come into universal use, and is deemed a luxury by almost every one, may be preserved for winter use in the following manner. When ripe let them be prepared by stewing as for the table, and to the liking; put them in small Jars (1 quart) with covers. Over the top put a piece of linen or cotton cloth, which well cover, and press the cover on; then pour into the cavity melted mutton tallow, and keep them in a cool and dry place in the cellar until required for use. They need only to be warmed to serve them for the table.—Small jars should be used for the reason, that when exposed to the air they soon ferment."

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—It is reported that the President *intends to confer* the appointment of Inspector-General, made vacant by the death of Col. Duncan, upon his son-in-law, Brevet Lieut. Col. BLISS, the man yot wrote *them* Despatches.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The gain of a whig member in R. Island, gives the Whigs three majority in the House thus far; viz: Whigs elected 109, Democrats 105. Seventeen members yet to be chosen, *in districts which sent* to the last Congress eight Whigs and nine Democrats. The Democrats are more likely to make a gain in these districts than the Whigs. The *Senate is Democratic* by 8 or 10 majority.

☞ A cotemporary says: Four months of Taylorism *has done* the work for Whiggery. We hope there will be enough left for them to make a respectable contest at the next Presidential election: but the present indications are, that we shall walk over the course.

☞ Will the "*Metropolis*" send us the 13th and 14th numbers of that paper. Owing either to the "Collamarmorbus" in the post o[illegible] to some [illegible], those two numbers miscarried and [illegible]

STATE ELECTIONS.—[illegible] the first Wednesday of October next. [illegible] on the first Monday and Tuesday of November. Louisiana votes on the first Monday of November.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—3 P. M.

The steamer Washington arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last evening with two days later news from Europe.

The markets generally remained unchanged, since the departure of the Caledonia.

The latest intelligence from Vienna informs us that a battle had taken place on the 5th of August between the Hungarians and Imperialists.

The Hungarians are reported to have been defeated, with the loss of five pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners, among whom was Prince Wordnotzsky.

SPAIN.—The Ministerial crisis in Spain had passed off.—There had been a change of the Ministry in Naples.

FRANCE.—The news from Paris alludes more particularly to the uneasiness prevailing in the public mind in regard to the reputed designs of President Bonaparte and his Ministers in reference to a change in the form of the Constitution, preparatory to declaring *Louis Napoleon* Emperor.

The treaty of Peace between Austria and Sardinia had received the ratification of both governments.

The overland India mail with dates from China to the 24th June, and Calcutta to the 2d July, arrived at London on the 20th of August.

Mercantile advices from India were highly satisfactory, but in China business was duller.

ROME.—Accounts from to the 11th of August state that owing to the energetic remonstrances of the French Ministry, a certain degree of hesitation was felt by the Pope in carrying out the measures of commission.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE BY THE WASHINGTON.—The cholera still continues its ravages and was not appearently on the decline either in London or the Southern provinces.

In Southampton 26 deaths had occured during the week ending August 18—making a total of 179 deaths since its first appearence there.

In the money market very little change had taken place.

The passengers number about 200, including 101 second class, principally Germans. Among the latter are a number of political refugees, forced to leave the German states for having been implicated in the recent revolutionary movements in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

THE MARKETS

BUFFALO, SEPT. 6—*Flour* at $4 75@4 90, according to quality. Wheat 81@86 Corn 61@65c. Oats, 31 cts.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6—*Ashes* sold 50 brls. 37½@37½ for common state and mixed Michigan—$5 44@5 50 straight state and good western—$5 6@5 6¼ for pure Genesee and favorite western—$5 75@5 81 for common to good Ohio. Wheat, inferior 93 cents, good white $1 10@1 21, Corn 62@65 for western, 64@66 for mixed yellow and Jersey, Oats 33@39.

☞ THE FIRST EFFECT of a bilious climate upon the human system is to produce torpor and inactivity of the liver, thereby preventing the natural and free discharge of bile. All know the fatal nature of the *poison* that produces Fever and Ague, and its kindred diseases. A sallow complexion, capricious appetite, an occasional pain in the side, are often the only symptoms to warn of impending danger. The operation of Dr. *Osgood's* India Cholagogue is to counteract this miasmal influence, by producing activity of the biliary organs, and a healthy natural discharge of bile from the system.

Guard against imitations! Be sure that you obtain *Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue*, and you are safe.

For sale by J. R. Burton, Agent, Erie, Pa.

☞ INDIANA.—*Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge!!* Among the numbers of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this *medicine*, the *following* is selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West. The Messrs. Colton are dry goods' merchants, but are also agents for the sale of the choicest medicines.

"WINCHESTER, IND. Sept. 20, 1847.

"*Messrs. Kidd & Co.*—We happened to get a lot of *M'Lane's Vermifuge* last spring, prepared by you selves. So soon as the remedy was introduced in our community, the demand became so great for it that our stock was soon exhausted. It has produced the best effect wherever it has been used in this section, and is very popular among our people. We have no means of obtaining the medicine hereafter direct from you, as it sells more rapidly than any other medicine we have ever seen. Please send us a gross immediately. Yours, &c. W. COLTON."

For sale by Carter & Brother, [illegible], Erie, Pa.

☞ OUR OWN EXPERIENCE.—We are in the habit of noticing shoe blacking, or shaving soap, we have more important business to attend to, but we cannot refrain from noticing an article as useful as Sloan's Tannin Paste, which we know to be in every respect what it has been recommended. It not only prevents water from soaking through leather, but with a rub or will prolong the wear of a pair of Boots, three months. We have given the article a fair trial, and speak from our own experience.—*Lake County Chronicle.*

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold on agency by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

☞ NOW, that the season for Coughs and Colds are advancing, we cannot do better than to urge upon our citizens the importance of guarding themselves against unnecessary exposures to the changes in the weather experienced in our climate at this time of the year. The introduction of Fall always brings with it a troublesome variety of weather, and the sudden transitions we feel from heat to cold, from dry to moist states of the atmosphere, frequently impart to our systems the first characters of disease, and lay the foundation of the numerous consumptive complaints so prevalent among our people. It is the wiser part to prevent, if possible, the formation of those diseases, by a proper respect for the laws which govern our bodies; but when Coughs and Colds do come, and before the Lungs become dangerously affected, we should have recourse to that efficacious and deservedly popular remedy for all diseases of the chest and lungs, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

☞ See advertisement

MARRIED.

In Spring, Crawford county, on the 25th ult., by W. F. Owen, Esq., Mr. M. M. MOORE, of this place, to Miss HELLEN I. ALLEN, *of Springfield*

On the 30th ult., in Wayne, by Rev. Mathias Spencer, Mr. ALBERT S. DELONG, and Miss LAURY H. MOUNT, all of that place.

In Waterford, on the 30th ult., by Rev. G. W. Cleaveland, Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON and *Miss* MARGARET S. FRAZER.

In Spring, Pa., on the 26th ult., by Elder J. E. Church, Mr. GEORGE BOWMAN and Miss B. A. GREEN, both of Erie County.

DIED.

On the 31st ult. in North East, HENRY WHALLON, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.

In this city, on the evening of the 3d inst., AMY ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas S. and Emily N. McDowell, of Franklin, Pa., aged 13 years and 26 days.

On the 19th of August last, in Champlane county, Ohio, Mr. THOMAS HUMPHREYS, at the advanced age of 112 years. Mr. Humphreys formerly resided at Waterford, in this country, and was a highly respectable and much esteemed citizen.

In Rock county, Ill, last month, GEORGE MOORE, Esq. was a resident of this place, aged about 80 years

WHITE FISH.

100 HALF BBLS. *White Fish, just received* and for sale cheaper than at any other establishment in the city, at Sept. 6, 1849. T. W. MOORE'S.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

☞ THE subscriber is prepared to execute all *orders* in his lines. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

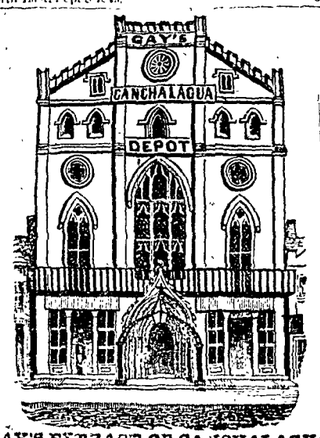
Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1849. M. S. PETTIT.

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in North East township, on the 25th of August, a Bay Mare, *supposed* to be 6 or 7 years old, a small white strip in the forehead, and some white spots on the off hind foot. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take it away. THOMAS BARNHART.

North East, Sept 8 1849. 3w17



CAY'S EXTRACT OF CANCHALAGUA,

A Californian plant of Rare Medical Virtues.

A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, *Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Dysentery, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Nervous Affections, Cutaneous Disorders, Fevers in General, Hemorrhages, obstructions, Fluxes, Indigestion, Depraved and Defective Appetite and all Diseases originating in*

Constipation of the Bowels or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It gives tone and vigor to the most active organs, and is remarkable for its ANIMATING, STRENGTHENING, and RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

Publicly admitted by Dr. Townsend, Manufacturer of "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," to be

"FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA."

☞ In corroboration of the above, *read the annexed communication*, as

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY AND PROOF POSITIVE.

From the Graefenberg Company.

SIR.—You are aware that, as the originator of the *Graefenberg Company*, I must have had my attention called to the numerous Medicines, presented to the public patronage. I have watched with much interest the introduction of the *Canchalagua* into this country by yourself; and am free to say that no Medicine stands so deservedly high as your extract of that invaluable plant. In *my own family* I have seen its extraordinary efficacy, in the cure of a confirmed case of Bronchitis. For all complaints which require the prompt and thorough purification of the blood, I deem your CANCHALAGUA FAR, VERY FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY AND ALL THE SARSAPARILLAS OF THE DAY, AND WITH THEM ALL I AM WELL ACQUAINTED. J. T. MARSHALL.

☞ Pamphlets containing a Description of California, together with interesting information in relation to the CANCHALAGUA, its remarkable efficacy and cures, are GIVEN AWAY at the AGENCIES.

Sold by Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa., 3m17

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS!

Threshing Machines and Horse Power.

THE *subscriber would respectfully inform* the public that he is engaged in manufacturing Threshing Machines and Horse Power of different kinds, which he keeps constantly on hand for sale at reasonable prices warrants to do as good work as any in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase either of the above articles will do well to call on the subscriber one door east of the Railway Museum in Harborcreek Township.

EZRA THROOP.

Harborcreek, September 1, 1849. 3m16

ACARD.

Whipple's Daguerrian Gallery,

OVER THE ERIE BANK.

IS now open for the reception of visitors. Those who want a good Daguerreotype by a mere trifle, who do not embrace the earliest opportunity to secure one or more of these emenitees of life, which under the trying circumstances of a final separation from friends no price can Purchase.

Erie, Sept 1.

Live Geese Feathers Wanted.

THE highest market price will be paid for live Geese Feathers at the store of. R. A. BAKER,

Sept 1 Cheapside, Erie.

WOOD WOOD!!

WANTED at this Office two cords of WOOD, for which the highest price will be paid in accounts

STRAYS HERE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Le Boeuf township, about the 1st of March last, two years old Brindle Steer. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. THOMAS MCKINLEY.

Le Boeuf, September 1, 1849. 3t16

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Harborcreek Township, on the 6th day of August, a deep red steer, supposed to be three years old, a crop off the right ear. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JESSE SATSMAN.

Harborcreek, September 1, 1849. 3t16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS *testamentary* on the estate of Chauncy Webster, late of North East deceased, having been granted the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted *to said estate*, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LALA COWDEN, of Harborcreek, Adm'r.

September 1, 1849. 6t16

NEW MAIL ROUTE From Erie to Warren.

VIA WATSBURGH, COLUMBUS, WRIGHTSVILLE, PITTSFIELD, YOUNGSVILLE, IRVIN, PA.

THE subscriber has the contract for carrying the mail three times a week each way through the above places, with a good team, a two horse covered wagon, and with an experienced and careful driver—a regular old knight of the whip.

The stage will leave Watsburgh on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

Will leave Warren on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. JOHN LYON.

Watsburgh, September 1, 1849. 2m16

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE undersigned has taken out letters of *administration* on the estate of Wareham Waters, late of Union township, deceased. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and any person indebted to said deceased will please to make payment immediately.

WILLIAM SHEPARD, of Union Township, Adm'r.

September 1, 1849 6t16

FOR RENT.

THE Office over my store lately occupied by Thompson & Graham as a Law Office. Possession given immediately.

N. B. For sale, the following Law Books:—Vol. Addison, 2 do Dallas, 1 do Yates, 6 do Binn 3 do Penna. 16 do Sergt. and Watts, 6 do Burrs, and 3 do Park and Johnson, and a few volums Pa. Laws bound.

SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE *Fall Term of the Erie Academy* commences on Monday September 10, under the superintendence of.

J. HENRY BLANCHARD, A. B.

Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.

Mr. EDWARD P. B. ORTON,

Teacher of Mathematics and German.

Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN,

Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship and Vocal Music;

Mr. JOHN R. MILLER,

Teacher of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering.

Miss EUSEBIA C. JOHNSON,

Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany.

Mrs. CATHARINE B. BEEBE,

Teacher of Music.

Tuition per Quarter.

In the Languages,	$1 00
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	1 00
In Primary Studies,	2 00

There are no extra charges connected with the academy except for Music and Drawing. The charge for Music is $6 00: for Drawing $2 00.

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and A-tronomical Apparatus, and the ability of the teachers both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object, both in the branches usually taught in schools and in the theory of imparting instruction THOS. H. SILL, President.

GEO. A. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronise him.

RICHARD GAGGIN.

Erie, August 25 15

WESTERN BAKER.

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Stafford on the canal near 8th st, adjoining the hotel kept by A. M. Tarbell, solicits the patronage of the public in general. He will keep constantly on hand all articles in the above business, viz:

Loaf Bread, Hard Bread, Pilot Bread, Boston Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Cakes, Rusk, Buns, Pies, &c. &c.

Parties can be furnished on the shortest notice with any description, or size of cake from Patty to 70 Pyrimids. Families Supplied each afternoon, Sundays excepted, by leaving their address at the Bakery, at which place the undersigned will be found in readiness to fill with promptness all orders to him directed.

CHARLES MORTON.

Erie, August 25, 1849. tf15

BATHS! BATHS! BATHS!

WARM AND COLD!

THE undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of this community to the important fact—important on account of its immediate and necessary connection with health, happiness and length of days—that he has recently fitted up in good style, both of accommodation, and appearance, the *large commodious room* in the rear of his Shaving Apartment, and under the Post Office, as a complete Bathing Establishment.

He flatters himself that, from his ample arrangements, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction. His Bathing Apparatus, and *furniture principally, were purchased east*—regard being had, in so doing, only to its convenient make and superior material.

Those wishing to indulge in the universally acknowledged luxury of a cooling, cleansing, cheering bath, can be accomodated at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M.

August 14. A. VOSBURGH.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a *Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr.* Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a *worker on railroads*, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City.*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY MAKER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to *those only who had proved its worth*, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind *when the means would be furnished to bring* it into universal notice, when its curative virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles by a scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the best of skill, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old *Dr's. Sarsaparilla*. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of *Sarsaparilla are so volatile*, that they constantly evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is no more than the coloring matter in the root thus obtained, and which, when reduced to a syrup by the usual manufacturers, who said a good article could not be afforded for the price. A few years, and they learned the difference of this. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla almost entirely supercedes the others, being infinitely better, and *five times the quantity* for the same price. Of late these men have made a great discovery, which is, that they have been selling a superior article of medicine for one dollar, which they could afford for twenty or twenty-five cents. For these same men now put up their Sarsaparillas in Quart bottles, very nearly resembling ours, for the same price as they formerly sold the small ones, and ask the people to purchase. The people are not so green however. They have copied our labels, *circulars*, and shape of the bottles as near as they dare. Their course and ours we leave for a discerning public to act upon.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

Dr. Townsend having ten years since discovered a new formula of compounding the Sarsaparilla with other ingredients, and succeeded in producing a fluid that resembled in its action upon the digestive organs of the saliva, or gastic juice of the human *body* — A liquid, when taken into the stomach, created new, rich, and pure blood—which would sustain, prolong, and create new life—for the blood is the life—*resolved, after three years of experiments*, to bring it before the public. Sanguine that it required only to be known to be appreciated, to be thoroughly convinced that to disease, putrify and strengthen the circulation, was the great secret of eradicating disease. The conviction led to the discovery of Dr. Townsend's Compound of the *Sarsaparilla. Satisfied* that by diminishing the quantity of blood in the system, the life also was diminished, and that the true theory was to produce a healthy circulation. The theory having proved true, it is adopted wholly or in part, at present, by a large number of medical practitioners, and the *remedies more effectual than we anticipated*—hence the wonderful success of this medicine.

THE ROOT WE USE

We use the best Honduras Sarsaparilla. The last year we purchased more than ten times the amount of Sarsaparilla of all other *Sarsaparilla manufacturers in America*. Mr. Bloomfield, a merchant in the Honduras trade, and others, export it fresh and direct from Honduras for us. Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., No. 149, South street, have fitted up expensive and extensive machinery to rasp by steam the heart of the Quash, or Jamaica wood. They *furnish us over 1,500 barrels* the last season. Our Yellow Dock, which we use a great quantity of, is cultivated in fields by the Shakers at New Lebanon and Hancock, and consequently the very best—far better than is generally used. We employ over one hundred men and boys collecting Roots, &c. in the proper seasons. Indeed all our arrangements are the most perfect and complete of any other similar establishment in the world, and our medicine is unequalled,

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have at our manufactory all machinery that is required to make the very best medicine from the Sarsaparilla that was ever produced. We have invented and patented a new and valuable extract the *resin*. We also have extensive cats for rectifying and filtering, &c., such as were never before used in the preparation of any medicine. No other manufacturer of Sarsaparilla has steam power to manufacture by.

☞ The above Sarsaparilla is sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie, who are the only authorized agents for Erie county. 3m10

HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

JUST in time to redeem our pledge of buying the largest and cheapest stock of Goods ever handed at Erie harbor.

Room No. 4, we are now receiving a large stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Crow Bars, Horse Shoes, Waggon Boxes, etc. which we are selling at a discount of 10 per cent. below spring prices.

IRON, all around, for Waggons, at four cents per lb, Log Chains at 5 cents per lb. Trace Chains at 50 cents per pair, English Anvils 10 cents per. lb. and every thing in the Hardware line in proportion, which is far below Buffalo prices.

No. 2, a large arrival, making our stock of GROCERIES complete, at low *prices*.

No. 3 and 4, the largest and richest assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, now receiving that were ever before opened for the western trade, at prices, that we defy competition with Buffalo or any other market.

Room 5, *receiving, of the fall importation*, the largest stock of Hardware, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Scythes, Forks, Hoes, shovels, and every kind of Hardware that was ever imported for the western trade, which will be sold at New York prices. This is a chance that retailers do not often get.

At No. 7, we are beginning to receive our large importation of CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and LOOKING-GLASSES which we are selling at *Buffalo prices*.

And at No. 8, will be found over three thousand yards of Carpeting, Rugs, etc., direct from the Looms which we are selling as low as can be bought west of New York, from 25 cents to $2 00 per yard.

Any one that is bound for Buffalo, just drop in and we will convince him. Hundreds of others within the last six weeks, (that the Empire Stores at Erie, can show a better stock of Goods, and in price can compete with any market in America; and my goods that are now arriving, are at a great discount from *Spring Prices*. H. CADWELL.

Erie, May 2, 3

Ossgoods India Chologogue.

AT the whole sale price by the dozen at J. H. BURTON'S.

Erie July 7, 1849 *Wholesale Agent Erie*

GLOVES.—Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, &c., a fine assortment at. S. R. DEWEY'S

Erie, August 4, 1849.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers will purchase the following discriptions of Whitewood Lumber.

Boards { inches thick, 14 to 30 inches wide.
" " " 15 to 30 " "
Inch Boards 16 to 30 " "

Clear Plank, 1¼ inches thick, 17 and 18 inches wide, and 22 and upwards.

Scantling, 3 by 4 inches,

Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches square.

Also—Ash and Cherry Lumber. They want none longer than 12 feet. GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie, May 19.

NEATS FOOT OIL.

FOR Harness, Carriage Tops, &c., Much superior to Tanners Oil. Kept constantly on hand by. J. H BURTON.

Erie July, 7 1849. 8

HATS! HATS!

Late Fashions for 1849 at Smyth's

I HAVE received from one of the first manufacturies in New York a few CASES OF SILK HATS. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine them, together with a superior quality of my own manufacture. The subsbriber would *also, respectfully remind the public* that all kinds of goods in his line will be sold at prices to suit the times. S. SMYTH.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the *account of E. D. Gunnison administrator de bonis non.* of the estate of Abijah Fross, deceased, the Court having appointed Wilson Laird to apportion the assets in the hands of said administrator, and examine and report upon any exceptions which may be filed to said account, notice is hereby *given that a hearing will be had before me at my office on Monday*, the 24th., day of September next

WILSON LAIRD. Auditor

Erie, August 24, 1849. 3t13

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

RASCALITY AND DECEPTION.

LET EVERY ONE READ THIS CAREFULLY.

THERE is a Sarsaparilla for sale called old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the original, &c. This is a notorious falsehood. Dr. Townsend has expended over $300,000 the last eight years in *advertising his Sarsaparilla, which has* obtained a character and reputation throughout the United States and a greater part of the world—the sale being enormous.

This excited the cupidity of certain unprincipled men, and an old man who was engaged in peddling cheap publications about the streets of New York, *for a number of years*. This man's name is Jacob Townsend. He applied to a number of men to get employment, or to sell the use of his name, to put up Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, stating the large sales and sums we had expended in advertising, as an inducement to embark into the business. Among *others*, he applied to Charles Watrous, Esq., Editor of the Jamaica Farmer, who scorned such a proposition. Mr. H. G. ANDREWS, formerly one of the proprietors of McAllister's Ointment, RALPH POMEROY, formerly Cashier and Financier of the broken Shin-Plaster Bank at Belleville, New Jersey, JOHN SKILLMAN, and WILLIAM THOMPSON, under the name of THOMPSON, SKILLMAN & Co., have employed this old man, and agreed, we understand, to pay him seven dollars a week for the use of his name. These men have been insulting and libeling us in all possible forms, in hopes we would notice them, and bring them and their deception into market. Let the public decide upon the course of these *honest and honorable men*.

ONE OF THEIR TRICKS.

They say that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla sours and ferments—this is false; as we have kept it through the whole year in New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, South America and the West Indies—in fact the older it grows the better it becomes. We made a few bottles by mistake, last Spring, that spoiled. This we regretted, and exchanged as soon as found out; such an accident will never occur again. This they attempt to make a *great story of*, and say that the whole of our Sarsaparilla sours, &c., when they are aware that they are publishing falsehoods.

ANOTHER TRICK.

We went to an expense of five hundred dollars to get up a splendid steel engraving for our label, and had the portrait of Dr. Townsend on it to distinguish it from all others, and prevent mistakes. These men are now getting up a label on steel, with a portrait of old Jacob Townsend—let the public decide upon such transactions, and let them remember that *none is genuine and the original*, unless signed with the name of S. P. Townsend. The plate is engraved on steel and contains the portrait of Dr. Townsend, three female figures, and a view of our factory. The spurious has *no factory or* female figures.

Dr. Townsend no Physician.

These men also publish that Dr. Townsend is no physician: this like all other statements, are false. Dr. Townsend attended two of the best Medical Schools in the country, has studied the different theories of medicine and practiced for the last fifteen years: has experimented several years, and expended large sums in bringing his medicines to perfection.

This old Jacob Townsend,

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old physician, &c., He is no physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine until the one named him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their *Sarsaparilla is ours*, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that theirs is the old Dr. Townsend's, and the original: and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla that has proved itself so many won derful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever acquired, and which has a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no connection of Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

FALSE REPORTS.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead—this they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c., &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

OUR COURSE.

Being satisfied by the experiments and the results of the medicine in eradicating disease, we resolved to place it before the world. At that time all of the Sarsaparillas for sale was put up in small vials of four and five ounces, and sold for one dollar per bottle. We could afford to sell a quart bottle of the purest and best article for the same sum. We resolved *to do so* and was laughed at and our Sarsaparilla called medicine and water by the other manufacturers, who said a good article could not be afforded for the price. A few years, and they learned the difference of this. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla almost entirely supercedes the others, being infinitely better, and *five times the quantity* for the same price. Of late these men have made a great discovery, which is, that they have been selling a superior article of medicine for one dollar, which they could afford for twenty or twenty-five cents. For these same men now put up their Sarsaparillas in Quart bottles, very nearly resembling ours, for the same price as they formerly sold the small ones, and ask the people to purchase. The people are not so green however. They have copied our labels, *circulars*, and shape of the bottles as near as they dare. Their course and ours we leave for a discerning public to act upon.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

Dr. Townsend having ten years since discovered a new formula of compounding the Sarsaparilla with other ingredients, and succeeded in producing a fluid that resembled in its action upon the digestive organs of the saliva, or gastic juice of the human *body* — A liquid, when taken into the stomach, created new, rich, and pure blood—which would sustain, prolong, and create new life—for the blood is the life—*resolved, after three years of experiments*, to bring it before the public. Sanguine that it required only to be known to be appreciated, to be thoroughly convinced that to disease, putrify and strengthen the circulation, was the great secret of eradicating disease. The conviction led to the discovery of Dr. Townsend's Compound of the *Sarsaparilla. Satisfied* that by diminishing the quantity of blood in the system, the life also was diminished, and that the true theory was to produce a healthy circulation. The theory having proved true, it is adopted wholly or in part, at present, by a large number of medical practitioners, and the *remedies more effectual than we anticipated*—hence the wonderful success of this medicine.

THE ROOT WE USE

We use the best Honduras Sarsaparilla. The last year we purchased more than ten times the amount of Sarsaparilla of all other *Sarsaparilla manufacturers in America*. Mr. Bloomfield, a merchant in the Honduras trade, and others, export it fresh and direct from Honduras for us. Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., No. 149, South street, have fitted up expensive and extensive machinery to rasp by steam the heart of the Quash, or Jamaica wood. They *furnish us over 1,500 barrels* the last season. Our Yellow Dock, which we use a great quantity of, is cultivated in fields by the Shakers at New Lebanon and Hancock, and consequently the very best—far better than is generally used. We employ over one hundred men and boys collecting Roots, &c. in the proper seasons. Indeed all our arrangements are the most perfect and complete of any other similar establishment in the world, and our medicine is unequalled,

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have at our manufactory all machinery that is required to make the very best medicine from the Sarsaparilla that was ever produced. We have invented and patented a new and valuable extract the *resin*. We also have extensive cats for rectifying and filtering, &c., such as were never before used in the preparation of any medicine. No other manufacturer of Sarsaparilla has steam power to manufacture by.

☞ The above Sarsaparilla is sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie, who are the only authorized agents for Erie county. 3m10

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. *Sloan are sold by* CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

FAMILY OINTMENT.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy, in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting insensible Perspiration, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, relieving pain of every kind, and in its healing qualities the world does not produce its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the Flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Burns Cuts, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and the *other parts of the* system, Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, Bruises Fresh Wounds, and every kind of sore containing the least particle of inflammation, are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN,

Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Five Large Deep Ulcers.

SHERBOURN, Wis., March 2, 1849.

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: In my opinion, the greatest cures affected are those that have longest resisted the skill of the *Medical Faculty*. Admitting that to be a fact, I have a case in point, to wit: *Mr. James Henford, of Sheboygan Falls*, was crippled two years with *five large deep ulcers*, just above the ankle.—The leg was so much swollen he could not get on a boot. Nearly all the most popular *Physicians* in various places, have treated his case without any beneficial effect.

Last August Mr. Benford solicited my advice. I succeeded in reducing the swelling and healed two of the sores. The other three I labored at till the first of *February*, without much of any benefit, when I gave him a box of SLOAN'S OINTMENT, and in three weeks he was well. Respectfully yours.

C. B. OSTRANDER, M. D.

Burnt to Cinders.

W. B. SLOAN:—

Dear Sir: Justice demands that I should return to you my thanks for your EXCALLED OINTMENT. Three weeks ago my daughter's clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, they were all burnt to cinders, the child was so badly burned that death seemed inevitable in less than twenty-four hours. Your *Ointment was recommended*, and used with success—it gave perfect relief. It is needless to add that the child is now well and about her business. The *medicine is all and more than it* is recommended to be. Every family and person should have it in their possession.

I feel indebted to you for my child's life, and anything that I can do for you or your medicine, I am ready and willing to perform.

Your humble servant,

JOHN H. CRANE.

FLINT CREEK, Lake Co., Ill., Feb, 26th, 1849.

On his Hands and Knees.

MR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: I hereby certify that my son Aleph, eleven years of age, was *afflicted* in his feet from the time he began to walk, the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of cracks, causing pain and much affliction, many times he was obliged to go on his hands and knees, and no time has he been free from the sore affliction until now. Baffling the skill of several physicians, *but* to our surprise his feet are now perfectly smooth soft and free from cracks, all from one application of your Ointment. I would say the *boy put it on himself* unbeknown to his own, from hearing it recommended. Nothing more was thought of it for three weeks, at which time *his feet were near about in a healthy* state, and are now the same as though they never had been otherwise. Yours, &c.,

ISAAC PADEN.

Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., April 24, 1849.

Doctoring in Galena.

MR. SLOAN.—Dear Sir. About three years ago I was severely *injured in one of my legs* by the falling of a pile of wood which occasioned large running ulcers. Nearly every doctor in Galena tried to *cure them; but tried in vain*, until from sympathy and improper treatment my other leg became as bad as the one originally wounded. I despaired of ever being well again—but in order that I might neglect no means within my reach, I purchased of your agent in Galena some of your Ointment, and you can judge of *my surprise and gratitude better than I can express it*, to find my self entirely well before I had finished using the second box

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2.00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1.50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.	$3,66
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till ordered and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

THOS. H. STUART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, office on the corner of Peach, and 8th Sts., Erie Pa., tf13

S. R. DEWEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.,

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Burr-mill, Crackers, &c. &c, Cenapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

HAVERSTICK.
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. Dobbin, Esq., Benjamin Grant, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and Silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston, Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 112 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY, WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 11, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 12, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholsterer, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second and Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plate and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 5th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
RESIDENT Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

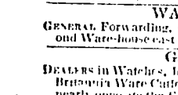
S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

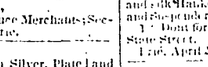
JOHN H. BURTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c., No. 3, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.
H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.
Erie, July 1, 1848.



1849.



THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,

The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 5 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the Rivers packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, Agent.

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of state street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.
Erie May 5, 1849. 51

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.
Office and residence on the South West corner of the Diamond, the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.
N. B Calls from the country attended to promptly.
Erie, April 28, 1849.

FRESH GROCERIES.

JUST received by Lake arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description not family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call.
N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.
A. H. HITCHCOCK.
Erie, August 4, 1849. 12

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by
Erie, August 4, 1849. S. R. DEWEY.

100 POUNDS Gum Camphor,
100 do Tartaric Acid,
150 do Epsom Salts,
200 do Cream Tartar,
75 do Oil Orgranum,
50 do Gum Opium and Arabic, by
July 21, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED this morning a new supply of Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper—some very desirable patrons.
Erie, June 23, 1849. GEO. SELDON & SON.

MULL and Jaconet Edgings, very nice and cheap at
S. R. DEWEY'S.

LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

IS now open with a fair ad complete assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, clocks Gold lockets, Gold pencils, pens, breast pins, finger rings, thimbles, Ear-Hoops, Bracelet-clasps, slides, snaps, Fobs, Guard and Vest Chains, keys, etc. Gold and Silver Specks, silver spoons, Combs, thimbles, pencils, fruit knives, Chains, &c.—Plaited fruit baskets, castors, candle sticks, snuffers & trays, spoons brittania coffee and tea sets, shell, horn & ivory combs, scissors, shears and pocket knives, razors and razor strops, soaps, perfumery, needles, brushes, steel tassels, beads, clasps, and rings. Steel Pins and purses ready made. Accordions, music boxes, Violins, and many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at much less than the usual prices.

N. B. Pedlars furnished on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned, repaired and warranted. Also, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Jewelry, &c., repaired at short notice.

For cleaning lever watches, $1 60. Lepine Watches, $0 75
" " Common Verge, 50. New main springs, 75 to 1 00
" " New Verge, 1 00. Lunette Glass, 25
" " Double Flint 1s. Common do 12½
" " Gold Hands, 25 to 50. New Accordeon Reeds, 25 to 50

All other jobs done in proportion to the above prices, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded, one door East Brown' Eagle Hotel.
Erie, Nov. 14, 1848. WM. N. LEWIS 27

1849.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. PRAY takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public that she has just received her spring supply of Millinery, and Fancy Goods, comprising every variety in her line.—Her Bonnets and Caps are of the most approved styles. Constantly on hand every variety of colored and white straws Bonnets cleaned and repaired in the shortest notice and in the best manner. All orders for work promptly attended to, and a continuance of the patronage of her friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited, at her stand on State Street near the corner of Fifth.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1849

Ladies Fashions for 1849.

JUST received, a beautiful assortment of Mantilla, latest Paris styles, comprising superior Black silk Rosetta trimmed, pea green and purple Cashmeres, dark and blue drabs, Paris trimmed, which are offered at prices *far below* the cost of materials and manufacture, as obtained here.
Erie, June 2, 1849 J. D. CLARK.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!
NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.
Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store,

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co undismayed by the high sounding "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising Fancy Silks, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich Tartan Silks, beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured Glace Silks, rich goods; Foule de Sole, fashionable and late importations. Black Armures, plaid and striped; Bombazines, all styles; Mohair Chameleons, figured, (very cheap) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines, in great variety; Paris printed Lawns for evening dresses; new style rich Mourning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article, Black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities; Black bombazines of the most approved makes; Paris printed barreges, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, in great variety; Crapes and Crape Lawns, a full assortment of colors and qualities, together with a large supply of De Laines and Alpacas, some as low as 12½ cents per yard. In addition to the above we will be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses, Mantillas and capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and sets, latest styles. Veils and Lawns and spotted Brilliants, very cheap; Swiss muslin, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Bonnet Ribbons; Belting Ribbons; Cravats, Scarfs, Artificials, Gloves, Mits, and Hosiery.

SHAWLS!

Embroidered Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Merino Long Shawls, Scotch Plaid Berage Shawls, Fleece Cashmere shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibet Shawls!

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City. Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and fanciful stock, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at the Establishment.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward. Bed Ticklings and Checks in full supply of all qualities and prices. Irish Linen, Table Damask, Russian and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Baizes; Crash and Dowlas. Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, and three Bradley cloth, all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready to sell, the *largest, most fashionable and carefully executed* READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie, all of which have been purchased under our own inspection, THOSE WHO WISH OBTAIN A PERFECT FIT—together with one of the largest collections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been exhibited in this City. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres—Angola and Fancy Vestings and Gaiter Silk Under shirts and Drawers—Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, at a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and fine goods.

☞ Don't forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

BRASS CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, warranted to keep correct time, at reduced prices.
Also, Marine, Chronometer and other Time Pieces for sale low by
G. LOOMIS & Co.
State Street.
Erie July 7.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!
Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlars—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 1 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 Ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.,	28
Do. do. do. 1000, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.,	20
Counter Scales, 1 oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ½ oz. to 200 lbs., platform & Scoop,	6
Dairy Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 25 lb., draft,	10

All the above scales are *warranted.* The subscribing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to call and see us at No 101 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
G. A. BENNET & CO.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

New and Fashionable Spring Goods.

WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market, and as cheap as any other house in the city. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Mohair, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics; French English and American Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Fancy Summer Cottonades, Verginys, &c. Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Bonnets of every variety of spring style, Artificials, Flower Ribbonds, &c., &c.

Also, a large stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Waddings, Wickings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, &c.

Crockery and Glass-ware, Shelf Hardware and Dry Gooceries, at prices which trouble the trade. Our Goods are bought of Manufacturers, Importers, Auctions, Jobbers, Jews, Gentiles, any and every where they can be had, at the lowest prices, under their market value for cash or credit, and will be sold accordingly for Cash or approved short credit.

Comparison and examination solicited.

We are on hand at No. 6, Cheapside, ready and willing to exhibit goods and prices.
Erie, May 12, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Black Walnut and Cherry Lumber and Staves, delivered at my store, on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.
June 9. C. B. WRIGHT.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pittsburgh cost, by the single Keg, (25 pounds,) at two dollars. This brand is now considered the *best* in market. A supply received nearly every week, and consequently he has at all times Fresh.
J. H. BURTON.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

13,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woollen Factory.

READY for exchanging for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Fashionable patterns for Pants and Boys' Clothing, also, a good variety of mixed Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices, in cash, viz. For Black, Brown, grey and steel mixed cloth, 50 cents per Yards; for mixed or same colors; 37 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 25 cts. per yard.
MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

LINNEN LUSTRES.—Received this morning, another stock of Linen Lustres, among which are some very desirable styles, that are scarce in market I have now a large stock and will sell at full 25 per cent less than the usual rates.
J. D CLARK.
Erie, June 2, 1849.

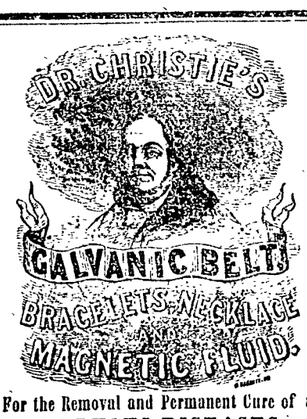
EASTERN NAILS.—The undersigned are now selling a superior Eastern Nail, from 4d to 40d, 4 and 10d Fence and Floor Nails, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails; also, assorted sizes barn door and wagon box Rivets, for sale low, at No 3 Reed House.
REED & SANFORD.
Erie, June 2.

The "Nimble Sixpence" Store.

WHICH is better than the slow shilling, as I have said before. Therefore I offer the following articles very low for Cash, and a great many others which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement; viz:

Crockery of all kinds, cap and letter paper, from $2 25 up to $1 50 per ream according to quality; combs for ladies and gentlemen, Clark's spool Cotton, Coffee, four different kinds; herring by the box, mackerel, "Full River" nails, 4d to 12d, at 5 cents per pound, coal shovels, manure forks, grain scoops, bottles of all kinds, tooth brushes, 1s. each; hair brushes, slates and slate pencils, knives and forks for $1 per set, hair pins, globe lanterns, for 5, 6 and 7 shillings each; a good assortment of Wooden Ware, such as wooden bowls and boxes, lemon squeezers, beef steak pounders, rolling pins, mauddlers, soap dishes, &c., &c., and a hundred other "notions." Call and see for yourselves and if they do not suit, don't buy. All these can be found at
R. A. BAKER'S,
Erie, July 21, 1849. Cheapside.

ARROW ROOT, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oat Meal, Tapioca Vermicilla, by
CARTER & BROTHER.



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the vegetative powers and are to the sickliest infant, and any other invalid, a blessing. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of exhaustion, and simply tie the Belt around the body, and rub the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the invigorating application will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby encouraging a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus forming a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To Dr. A. H. Christie —

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts and I am happy to say that it has made for me a new man of me. For 2 or 3 I have been troubled with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and a *general weakness of the whole system,* and with neuralgia, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr. FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia to a great while, and could not cure himself, but he got the lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

MISS VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts

No 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after using it for 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, N. Y., was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that *he was about attending to his business.* He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of Insatude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me that day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES,* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	**Three Dollars.**
The Galvanic Necklace,	**Two Dollars.**
The Galvanic Bracelets,	**One Dollar Each.**
The Magnetic Fluid,	**One Dollar.**

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
183 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

Fahnestock & McLane's Vermifuge.

CAN be had by the dozen at Manufacturers price, at
Erie July 7, 1849 J. B. BURTON'S.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Natmeg State, but in Erie,* and warranted the standard of dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited.
Also, Threaded Spoons and Forks from New York Manufactory, all of good silver.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie July 7.

Dried Apples.

A LARGE lot of nice Dried Apples just received, at
Erie, July 7, 1849. T. W. MOORE'S.

JUSTICE'S TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1, Brown's Block, State street, one door North of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa,

On the Cash Principle.

THE subscriber has just opened for the Spring trade, with facilities unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, a large assortment of fine French English and American

Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings,

which he has purchased at reduced prices, and which enables him to offer as good bargains as was ever before offered in this market. Persons wishing CLOTHING can have their measures taken, garments made, and if not suited with them when done they will not be asked to take them away. Among his stock may be found a great assortment of

Ready made Clothing,

Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats, Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Handkerchiefs and Stuffenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my Clothing are cut by myself and made in Erie, and are warranted to be as well made as any shop in Erie makes. The subscriber is determined to sell for Cash, which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a retail business, protecting both seller and buyer against losses consequent upon the credit system.

☞ Custom Work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms. No charge for showing Goods. Call and examine for yourselves.
JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, April 21, 1849.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE subscribers are already to exchange Clothof Flannels or Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.
Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at the woollen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849. 3

HARDWARE.

REED & SANFORD, No. 3 REED HOUSE,

ARE now opening a new Store, and offer to the trade a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, in all its branches, viz, Carpenter's and Mechanics' Tools, Crowbars, Picks, Drills, Stone Hammers, Sledges, Naylor and Sanderson's Cast Steel, refined and common English Iron, Swedes Iron and old sable, hammered American Iron, Nail Rods, American nail round and square from 5-16 to 5 8, Bradley's Horse Shoes and Spikes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Log, Draught and Coil Chains of all sizes, together with a complete assortment of Shelf Hardware.
Erie, May 19, 1849. 1

Cabinet Trimmings.

REED & SANFORD are now opening a good assortment of wrought and pressed Table Hinges, bread and narrow Brass Butts, Brass and Iron Table Castors, Till, Cupboard and Chest Locks, and a good assortment of Brass Goods, for sale at the Hardware store, No. 3 Reed House.
REED & SANFORD.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.—Mineral and Pearl White Door Knobs and Bell Pulls, Mortise and Rim Locks, Mortise Latches &c., of every variety now in use. Door Handles, Butts and Screws at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House.
REED & SANFORD.

SAWS! SAWS!—We are now offering for sale a large and splendid stock of American and English Saws, of all patterns and sizes, viz, Circular, Cross Cut, Mill, Pit, Hand, Panel, Rip, Back, Pennon, Bow, Keyhole, Web and Compass Saws, for sale cheap at the Hardware Store, No 3 Reed House.
REED & SANFORD.
June 2.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment of Clocks, of different styles and prices, from $3,50 to $10; Marine Time pieces, &c., all warranted to keep good time, at
LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens also, Bagley's of the best quality, every one warranted. Also, other Gold Pens for sale as $1, at
LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
(of Philadelphia.)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, and the insured participate in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be promptly and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, dwellings, and other property, taken on city or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edward A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John R. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Nugent,
Henry Lawrence	David R. Storey	Edward Darlington,
Thomas Robins,	Jesse R. Dixey,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	Joan Sellers, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbold, Secty. Wm. Martin Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to
J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie.
Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. 9tf

NO. 1, REEDS BLOCK,
Open for the Spring trade.

I AM now receiving home retail purchases my full stock of Spring Goods. "Every dog must